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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,045—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1894.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

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The Special Time and Fare... way Companies, Steam Ba... of interest along the Coast... mation, the Routes between... thern, Central, Southern, ...

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
				2 P.M. 1894.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5065	1200	L. H. Moule	21st April.
† ASSAM	3080	600	T. Leigh	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	5959	1000	R. G. Murray	5th May.
† SIAM	3080	600	H. Weigheil	12th "
B.I. THAMES	4112	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
				FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† ASSAM	3080	600	T. Leigh	25th May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3080	600	H. Weigheil	8th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5065	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3080	600	T. Leigh	22nd "
B.I. GANGES	4208	800	G W Atkinson	29th "
† SIAM	3080	600	H. Weigheil	6th July.
B.I. MASSILIA	6902	1000	L. M. Wilmer	13th "
† ASSAM	3080	600	T. Leigh	20th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5065	1200	L. H. Moule	27th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Messrs. Henderson's Steamers.

‡ These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *vis* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo:—

May 2nd	May 16th	May 30th
June 13th	June 27th	July 11th	July 25th

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

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I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th April, 1894.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Boehringer	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Cusmano	4,235	350	9th May.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

To TRIESTE	1st Class. Rs. 500	2nd Class. Rs. 300	Deck. Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	P. Cosovich	4,253	350	21st April.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 9, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,581	J. Laird	June 8.

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S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 26th April, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 23rd April, or on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 26th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

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Bombay, 29th April, 1894. Agents.

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THE GREATEST OF MODERN PRODUCTIONS.
"THE GAIETY GIRL."
The following Songs and Dances will be introduced:—
"I'm a High Class Chaperone." "Johnny on the Chute."
"I never let go of him." "Sunshine in my Heart."
"I'm a Judge." "subbee Stiboo,"
"Tommy Atkins" &c., &c.
MR. HALL'S BENEFIT.
TUESDAY, 24TH APRIL.—BOCCACCIO.
WEDNESDAY.—RUY BLAS.
THURSDAY.—CHARLEY'S AUNT.
FRIDAY.—IN TOWN.
The Bombay Season Terminates 1st May '94.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS.

ONLY FEW DAYS MORE!
THERE BEING IMMENSE CROWD EVERY NIGHT.
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)
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A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Waters, Uses, and Functions of their several parts.
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In the place of Eve's Floral Bower, comprises and illustrates a GRAND OPTICAL WONDER and DELUSION of the 19th Century, never before witnessed in India.
It is a Scientific Show, put together to please and Puzzle the Sight and Brain to Source Satisfaction.
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S.S. "RAMORE HEAD" will LEAVE for AMSTERDAM on about 15th May.
For First-class Accomodation for a few Passengers. For Rates and other particulars apply to
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"EDEN HALL,"
Sailed 20th April, 1894.
PASSES are requested TO TAKE NOTICE that their CARGO from the VICTORIA Docks. Custom Packages must be surveyed before leaving the Shed. The Undersigned decline responsibility for Goods allowed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Cargo, not cleared, will be delivered into Consignees' Godowns from time to time, will be landed or placed in Godowns at their risk and expense.
Their BROKER will attend every morning to receive Bills of Lading and all Claims must be certified to by them within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.
EDWARD, BATES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 20th April, 1894.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.
ANNUAL MEETING of the Society for adopting the Report and Accounts, for the admission and Office Bearers, will be held at the Vestry of St. Andrew's Church, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, after the usual Monthly Committee Meeting.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.
THE Undersigned begs to notify that he is LEAVING ENGLAND, TO-DAY, for a time, and that Mr. HENRY CONDER will ACT for COMPANY in India, and all Communications addressed to him.
G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.
Bombay, 1894.

NOW READY.
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," Despatched by each Overland Mail for Europe, in addition to all the news of the Week, contains Latest Market and Freight Report, Complete Summary of Events.
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KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,
Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other Species of Insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying Fleas in the Dogs, as also lasting for their Pet Dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the Genuine Powder bear the Autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only.
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the Only certain Remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly Safe and Mild Preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
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The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.
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Reserve Fund.....$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
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NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Association will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 26th April, 1894, at 4 P.M.
CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 18th April, 1894.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.
CHALLENGE CUP RACES.
THE THIRD RACE of the Season will be SAILED on SATURDAY next, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m.
T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Hon. Secretary.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walk, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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3 Months at 6 per cent. per annum.
Further information and Rules furnished by Head Office or Branches.
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NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. AHMEDBHAI KEEKABHAI and SAIFUDIN KIKABHAI, of Bombay, Bora Inhabitants, have Contracted TO SELL to Mr. EBRAHIM NOORDIN, also of Bombay, Bora Inhabitant, All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Sarang Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 600 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by a public passage, called the Khokha Bazar, otherwise called the Bhoosari Moholla or Sarang Street, on the North by a sweeper's passage, the ground whereof belongs equally to the Vendors and the Bora Masjid, and beyond thereof by the Bora Masjid, and on the South by the public road called the Janjikar Street, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 135, 255, 718, and new Nos. 1561, 1816, 3222, Old Survey Nos. 3320, 3322, 3387, and new Survey No. 2081, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under B Ward No. 187 and Street Nos. 121-39, and which said premises formerly were and now are in the occupation of the said vendors and their tenants. Any person having any right, title or interest in or to the aforesaid property, whether by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift, inheritance or otherwise, should make the same known in writing to us, the Undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims, if any such exist.—Dated this 13th Day of April, 1894.
DIKSHIT & HIRALAL,
Attorneys for the Vendors and Purchaser.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been Granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.
ANGELO GENTILLI, an Austrian Jew, late a Merchant and Acting Vice Consul for Austria at Aden.
DOMINGOS SALVADOR de SOUZA, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant.
EDWARD O'BRIEN, of the Indian Civil Service, and late Deputy Commissioner of Kangra, in the Punjab.
HEMABAI, Widow of HEMUNMULL RAMDASSANI, late of Tatta, in Sind, Hindu Inhabitant.
VINCENT JOHN GARLAND, late a Captain in Her Majesty's 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment.
WILLIAM McCULLOCH, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
ROBINSON TAYLOR, late a discharged Engine Driver, Quetta.
MRS. ISABELLA PLENDERLEITH ANDERSON or MACGREGOR, Widow of the late Dr. DUGALD MACGREGOR, of Bombay, late of No. 76, Northumberland Street, Edinburgh.
JOHN PETER CORREA, late a Clerk in the employ of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Solicitors.
ROBERT BARNES, late Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, and Water Works Engineer, Sukkur Municipality.
All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the above-named estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned at his Office, within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.
L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.
Administrator-General's Office, High Court,
Bombay, 16th April, 1894.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
THREE Steel Lancashire BOILERS, by Messrs. Hick Hargreaves and Co., 28' by 7', double flues 2' 9", each carrying 100 lbs. pressure.
One Compound Condensing Wheel Gear Steam Engine, H. P. Cylinder 33" and L. P. 50" Dia., Stroke 5 feet, working at 700 T. H. P., and one Oldham Willow.
Can be seen at the COLABA LAND and MILL COMPANY'S MILLS, at Colaba, in full working order.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c
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BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
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OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.
With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.
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MASSIVE GOLD GIPSY RING, set with 3 magnificent diamonds of ..... the purest water, (splendidly cut stones) in ..... case, carat gold	22
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Price List on Application to
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IS one of the largest Proprietors of Spanish Vineyards, and devotes much time to the Distillation of Brandy from Grapes grown on his Estates. The EARL'S SPANISH BRANDY is absolutely pure, and worthy of our highest commendation.
We can supply it at Rs. 35-8 per Case, less 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.
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CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.
The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.
ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.
Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.
Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.
The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.
For Forms and Particulars for effecting a Assurance apply to:—
J. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
CAPITAL..... £3,000,000
Absolute Security Funds now exeed.....£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to..... £8,003,265
FIRE BRANCH.
Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs both in Bombay and the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875 ..... £	742,553
"	1885 ..... "	998,107
"	1887 ..... "	998,043
"	1892 ..... "	2,033,033

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.
Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.
Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to..... £ 4,736,398
Total Accumulated Funds..... " 8,003,265
GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£ 4,882,054
1887	" 5,703,091
1892	" 7,603,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£ 2,721,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, Exhaustion, Vitality, Kidney Disease, &c. &c. Free sample sent by post, containing the remedy (a simple vegetable production) for local absorption, speedily positively and permanently restoring the Stomach 5 feddiness. Send 2 cents. in plain wrapper, post free, upon application to The MARTIN EMERY Co., 24, High Holborn, LONDON.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
OF INDIA, LIMITED.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—29, Esplanade Road.
THE SUN SPECIAL TABLES for India contain important new features combined with LIBERALITY and SECURITY.
MAXIMUM of ECONOMY at Commencement of the Assurance.
The PREMIUMS are on a MODERATE SCALE, thus SECURING an IMMEDIATE ADVANTAGE.
LARGE PROFITS.—The Old and Widely Known SUN LIFE OFFICE of London (Founded 1810) *Guarantees a Bonus* of Rs. 2 per Cent. per Annum on Sum assured as described in the Prospectus.
Proposal Forms and information readily Supplied by
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
Established in 1834 by Special Act of Parliament.
Special Features:—
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.
LARGE CASH RESERVES.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.
The Average Reduction made Annually at 33 Divisions of Profits has been about 47 per cent.
This means that nearly One-half the Premium has been returned Annually in actual Cash.
The UNIVERSAL offers the best Security, as it has nearly £190 of Assets for each £100 of Liabilities.
The Expenses are only about 9½ per cent. of the Annual Income and are Covered more than 3 times by the Interest on the Funds, which have been accumulating during the past 80 years.
AN
ANNUAL BONUS POLICY
Offers the most Economical Assurance Obtainable in India.
FUNDS
IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT PAPER AND FIRST CLASS BRITISH SECURITIES
Claims settled immediately on proof of Death.
Please apply for Prospectus, &c., and compare Rates, Bonus results, and Security offered, with those of other offices.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

WEYMOUTH COLLEGE.
HEAD MASTER: REVD. JOHN MILLER, B.D.
THIS well-known Public SCHOOL receives Boys from India, and takes Entire Charge of them, if necessary.
Among the many Successes gained by this School during the Past Year are, at
Oxford: First Craven Scholarship.
Cambridge: Chancellor's Medal for English Verse.
Woolwich Entrance: 11th place, direct from the Schools.
Second place in the Public Schools' Competition for the Spencer Cup at Bisley.
There is a Special Class for Sandhurst and Woolwich under H. E. SOPER, Esq., M.A., 14th Wrangler.
A small Class (Limited to 6) of Boys preparing for Naval Cadetships, is under the charge of the Revd. A. A. CLARE, M.A.
Owing to the Increase in the number of Boys, a large new Boarding House has just been built by the Revd. H. P. PRICE, M.A., Second Master.
Full particulars may be obtained at the Office of this Paper.
Numerous references to Parents and former Pupils in India and England.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER
FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial, to test its value.
Specimen Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.
"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go walking, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.
"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."
Explanation of above Letter.
"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into horrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quananity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d., each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.
Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article—the worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," engraven on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle, are WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.
GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY

DAWSON'S BOOTS
NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT
THIS TRADE MARK
STAMPED ON THE SOLES.
JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS REGISTERED TRADE MARK No. 93,230

IMPORTANT
TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.
PHOSPHORUS PILLS,
AS PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.
COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.
THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.
THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR ALL FORMS OF
WANT OF NERVE POWER
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.
SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.
Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of anoxidised Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.
PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.
A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* Induced by residence in tropical climates.
PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.
Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.
COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychinine).
This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.
STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.
This combination is double the strength of No. 9 as *regards hosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given only in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.
PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.
Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.
PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.
A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulas, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.
PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.
This pill produces no *irritation* of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.
PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.
This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant which is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.
In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.
To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.
Appointed Agents.—Bombay, TREACHER & Co., F. W. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LEWELL & Co. Umballa and Kasauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co. Rangoon, DE SOUZA & Co.
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, NEWMAN St., LONDON, W.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA
(EFFERVESCENT),
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS
MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM
C. W. FIELD,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMB

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,141½
Bank of Upper India	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Banker's Bank	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	93
Commercial Bank	5,000	100	100		165 to 169
Ld. Mgs.	2,000	100	30	10 p. a.	65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	419	all	5 pr. ct.	93xd
Chartered Bank of Hongkong and Shanghai	40,000	422	422	7 pr. ct.	420
Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	61	2 7
National Bank	40 00	425	4124	6 pr. ct	225
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	305
Ba.kay Bathgate	750	50	150	7½	230
Barkay Bathgate	500	50	50	12	90
Barham Pills	4,000	100	100	10	100
Bayly Brothers	6,667	200	185	18	42
Bird's Digby Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no s
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	3,500	1,500	Rs. 200	4,800
Do. New Issue.	500	375	325	12s. 75	1,200
Bombay Ice	1,250	100	100	ox div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	90	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,275
Deccan Iron Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	5
Deccan Paper Mills	2,000		600	5 pr. ct.	251
Delhi and Amritsar Cotton India Flour Mills	1,500	20	20	Rs. 20	237
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,000	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Gayer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70		70 nom
Indian Guarantee & Trust	1,000	500	500		105
Ship Assn	500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	165
John Roberts & Co.	1 50	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co.	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	101
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	307
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	140
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,52	100	100	Nil.	4
Marcks & Co.	600	100	100	Rs. 10	100
Nasik Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	9 5
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		5
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	80	12 pr. c	180
Orient al Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	85
Port Canning Co.	6,000	(1,000	1,000	19	460
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,25
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	200	9	50
Treasher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	980
Thrasher & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	99
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	19xd
PRESS COMPANIES.				25	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	130
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct dvd	980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,400	20	28
Bellary	1,000	1,000	1,000	11	225
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	4vd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd 4s. 7	122½
Broach Cloth Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	14	1074
Colaba	500	1,800	20	200	195
East India	300	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		Nil	195
Fort	2,500	2,500	2,50	Rs. 80	1,100
French	300	500	all	Nil	410
Harvey and Sabanthy	450	500	50	30	450
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	115
Shangauna	300	450	450	Nil	375
Mahadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	90
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	200
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	225
New Berar	1,320	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales		100	500	Rs 35dv	435
Sabapathy (Bellary)		500	500	75	20
Sind and Punjab Co.		300	500	500	20
Surat		100	1,000	00	180
Surat Cotton Press Co., Ld.		400	2,000	750	35
Surat City Press Co., Ld.		250	250	25	Nil
Volkart		374	200	all	16
			1,000	1000	Rs. 0
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad		600	1,50	1,000	98
Alliance		1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15
Anglo-Indian		1,345	100	100	Nil
Bellary 3 & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)		871	5 0	all	9 per ct.
Bombay Unified		900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.			600	500	20
Bombay Nasseni Manfg. Co., Ld.		501	1,00	1,00	Nil
Britannia Mills		1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil
Central India		1,000	500	500	Rs. 30
China Mills Co. Ld.			1,000	1,000	Nil
City of Bombay Mills		800	1,000	1,000	..
Connaught Mills		800	500	50	10 pr. ct
Colaba Land & Mill		4,000	750	750	Rs. 10
Coorla Mills		800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40
Coral Mills Co. Ld.		5,898	100	100	5
David Mill		1,400	500	500	Rs. 15
Dhun Mills		1,000	1,000	1,000	5
Empress		1,000	500	500	10 pr. ct
Framjee Petit		1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil
Hindustan		575	1,000	1,000	Rs.30 dv
Jehangir Nghai Mill		700	500	5	4
Howard and Bullough's		1,800	500	500	Rs. 1
Hyderabad		700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60
Imperial Cotton		900	500	500	30
Indian Manfg.		900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5
James Greaves		1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct
Jaffer Alli		800	500	500	Nil
Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co.		1,800		250	50
Jewraz Baloo		1,000	1,00	1,00	30
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.		800	*1,000	1,000	3s. 20
Khandesh		750	1,500	1,000	30
Khangaum Manfg. Co.		400	250	250	Nil
Khatao Makanjee		1,000	1,030	1,000	Rs. 30
Leopold		2,500	100	103	15 per ct.
Lord Reay Mfg		445	1,000	1,000	35
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co		1,000	1,00	1,000	40
Madras United		1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100
Mahalaxmee		600	1,000	1,000	Nil
Mahboob Shah Mills (Ld ultiburgh)		2,400	500	500	15 pr. c
Manockjee Petit		4,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50
Mazagon		5,000	0	250	6
Merarji Goculdas		1,050	1,000	1,000	65
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.		4,50	10	100	
Madura Mills		7,770	100	100	Nil.
National		500	1,000	1,000	Nil.
New Great Eastern		1,400	1,00	*1,00	Rs. 20
Oriental		5,725	62	62	Nil
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)		743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50
Qureh Mills		800	1,000	1,000	Nil
Ripon Mills		60	1,000	1,000	..
Sassoon		1,501	1,000	1,000	25
Shahapore Mills		500	1,000	1,000	..
Soonderdas		750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30
Southern India		1,000	500	500	Rs. 15
Southern Mahratta		1,321	25	250	124
Sun Mills, Ld.		1,388	25	250	12
Star of India		1,000	1,00	1,000	Nil
Swadeshi Mills		477	500	500	Rs. 15
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.		900	1,00	1,00	50
Venkatshunker Lukhmishnar C. Mill Co Ld.		99	600	99	15
Victoria Mills		59	1,00	1,00	25
Western India		1,500	1,500	1,000	Rs. 30
Wadia Mills		1,000	1,00	1,00	..
Union Mills, Ld		900	1,00	1,00	..

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	17-9
Carolus	"	205 nom.
Mexican Dollars	"	184
Gold Five Franc Pieces	"	14-3
Bar Silver	"	90-8
Gold Leaf	"	27-9
Bar Gold, English	"	27-15
Bar Australian	"	27-9
Bar Bombay	"	27-12
Bar Pukin	"	27

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per cent	103-8
Three and half per cent	103-4
Municipal 3 percent. Debenture Loans	119-12
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	250
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond	103-8

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.		Rate.
London Banks	On demand	is.	1 19-32d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	is.	1 19-32d.
Do. do.	4 Months sight	is.	1s. 1-16d.
Do. do.	4 Do.	do.	1s. 1 21-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 1 23-32d.
Do. Credit	4 Do.	do.	1s. 1 23-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 1 25-32d.
Do. Documents	4 Do.	do.	1s. 1 1-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 1 1-16d.
France	3 Do.	do.	144
Do.	6 Do.	do.	1*50
Calcutta	At sight		100
Do.	60 days	do.	98
Madras	At sight		100
Do.	30 days	do.	99-4
China	30 days	do.	180

THE International Congress of Medicine at Rome has received, says the *Petit Journal*, a letter signed by more than 700 medical men in India, who demand that Latin shall be reinstated as the common language of science and learning; that a central bureau shall be established at Rome, charged with translating into Latin and publishing a synopsis of all scientific works as they appear, and that a medical journal shall be founded, written in Latin, and entitled *Salernum*, in memory of the famous mediæval Salernitan School. Why the proposal to re-establish the old learned language of Europe should come from India does not seem clear.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Yacht Club, Challenge Cup Races.
Annual Prize-Distribution, B. V. Artillery, Nesbit Road, Mazagon.
Midland Press and Manufacturing Co., Church Gate Street, 4 p.m.
Bombay Sailing Association's Race, 4-10 p.m.
Willard's Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Magic Floral Bower, Boree Bunder.
Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5-45 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The ship Norworth Castle entered the dock yesterday; the steamer Muke Maru left it on Thursday, and the steamer Tresco yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Imperatrix, Pachumba, and Eden Hall entered the dock yesterday; the steamers Arabia and Cumeria left it on Thursday, and the steamers Assam, Ganges, and Oriental yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Gisela, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-day.

HIGH COURT PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.—The following candidates have passed the examination for the offices of Subordinate Judges and High Court Pleaders:—Narayan Mahadev Mandrekar and Balkrishna Ramchandra Kotwal.

CANTATA.—Last evening, a sacred cantata, entitled "Footprints of the Saviour" was performed at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, in a very praiseworthy manner, under the conductorship of Mr. F. J. Clarke. The concert will be further noticed in our next issue.

THE PHYSIQUE OF INDIAN STUDENTS.—The fourth anniversary of the Swadeshi Hitechoo Vidiarthi Mandali will be celebrated to-morrow Sunday, at 4-30 p.m., in the Mooljee Jaitha Cloth Market Hall, when Dr. Moreshwar Gopal Deshmookh, M. D., will deliver a public lecture on "Indian Students and their Physique." The Hon. Mr. Javerlal Umiashanker Yajnik will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

STORING BONES WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Sorabji B. Master, Head of the Municipal License Department, charged Jivaji Ismail and Alibhoy Tajbhoy with storing bones without license. The accused are Borahs, and each kept a godown for storing bones, at Duncan Road Cross Lane and Khoja Street, respectively. They were repeatedly asked either to take out a license or cease storing bones, but they did not pay any attention to it. The Magistrate fined the men Rs. 10 each.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme, at 5-45 p.m.:—

March	Monte Carlo	K. Kaps.
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe.
Selection	Cordova	Gomez.
Gavotte	Welkommen	Kluge.
Selection	Boccaccio	Suppe.
Galop	Iris	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of H. M. S. Boadicea will play the following programme, at the Yacht Club, this evening, from 6 to 7 p.m.:—

Overture	La Couronne d'Or	Herman
Gavotte	Theodora	Thiere
Selection	Faust	Gounod
Valse	Die Hydropaten	Gung'l
Redowa	La Perle	Riviere.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Major Luard and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, commencing this evening, at 9 (moonlight):—

Quick March	Defiance	J. Ord. Hume.
Overture	Le Fidile Berger	Adolphe Adam.
Valse	Soiree Dete	Waldteufel.
Reminiscences of Scotland		Fred. Godfrey.
Polka	Little Trumpeter	Gung'l.
Galop	Kassassin	W Winterbottom

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT AT BELLASIS ROAD.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Balkrishna Narayan and Bhikia Ganput were charged by Inspector Butterfield, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of Rs. 6 in cash and a metal watch, valued at Rs. 14, the property of Ramjee Ragoo, and Bhimee, a Hindu woman. Both the complainants lived in one chawl but in different rooms. On Thursday afternoon, during their absence from home both the accused entered the complainants' room by wrenching off the locks from the doors and stole the property, from their boxes. The complainants on their return home, discovered the theft and reported the matter to the police, who on enquiries arrested the first accused on suspicion. He made a clean breast of the guilt, and alleged that he was assisted by two others in the commission of the offence. He pointed out the second accused who was arrested by the police. Both the accused alleged that one Rama, who is known to be a reputed thief, was implicated in the case. The police searched for Rama, but could not find any trace of him. The case was adjourned pending the arrest of the third accused, Rama.

RAO SAHEB SHIVRAM GANGADHAR MANDLIK.—The people of Bandora will hear with feelings of joy mixed with regret the rumour about their magistrate shortly leaving them for better prospects elsewhere. Mr. Mandlik has served for four years as a magistrate, and by his considerate manner towards all parties appearing before him either as prosecutors, accused, or as witnesses, by the fair, and lay the painstaking and conscientious way in which he has discharged his duties from the Bench he has justly endeared himself to all. Mr. Mandlik passed his LL.B. Examination last year, and his past experience and his ability should secure him good practice. Better perhaps still it would be in the interests of the ryots if his services could be retained by Government as a Sub-Judge. This, however, requires three years' actual practice at the bar; but surely in one who has discharged his duties as a magistrate with marked ability, judgment, and tact, a special exemption would be no very great concession to make to a deserving Government servant. We heartily wish Mr. Shivram a successful career whether he is fixed as a Sub-Judge or practises as a pleader.—*Bombay East Indian.*

THE POOR BOYS' SEMINARY.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade, C.I.E., presided at the annual prize-distribution, in connection with the Poor Boys' Seminary, which came off last evening, in the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatti. The children went through various performances including recitations and songs. Mr. G. N. Velinkar, then read the report, in which among other things it was stated that during the year under review, which was one of considerable activity, the usual work of the seminary was fully sustained its efficiency in teaching was kept up, and several new methods of improving the finances and extending the usefulness of the institution were considered. The help and encouragement this institution had been receiving from the Joint Schools' Committee had not only been continued, but increased to a certain extent. They were thankful to the secretary of Joint Stock Committee for his kindly admitting the children who finished their course in the seminary, free into the school in charge of the committee. The managers regretted there had not been, this year, a marked improvement in the financial position of the institution. The subscriptions were the mainstay of the seminary, and any fall or even simple fixity in the subscriptions could not but be contemplated with alarm by the committee who applied without success to the Mill-owners' Association for help, but they still hoped that the Association would consider their application favourably, as the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia only a few days ago expressed his entire approbation of the objects of the school and his desire to further the interests of the school. The committee had sustained irreparable losses in the death of the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang and Mr. N. M. Permanund, who were the staunch supporters of the cause of primary education and gave valuable assistance to this institution. Among the fresh supporters of the institution Mr. Muncherji M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., was well known in Bombay, deserved special mention. The committee felt grateful to Mr. Bhownuggree for his generous efforts to secure a donation of Rs. 100 from H. H. the Maharaja of Bhownuggur. The committee had been successful in enlisting the sympathy of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade, C.I.E., who, it was hoped, would take the place of their much lamented friend and patron, the late Mr. Justice Telang. The sum of Rs. 427 and Rs. 148-6-9 had been collected during the present year as subscriptions and donations respectively, as against last year's corresponding collection of Rs. 473 and Rs. 1,303-12. The donations and subscriptions for the year under review, together with the balance of last year, the Municipal grant-in-aid, interest accrued due, and fees made up the total of Rs. 2,118-1-7 on the side of income. From this Rs. 540 had to be deducted on account of the usual and incidental charges of the establishment, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 1,578-1-7.

The chairman, having distributed the prizes, made a few remarks. He expressed regret that the parents of the children were not present to witness the fruits of instructions which the institution provided for the scholars without any cost to them. He hoped the Millowners' Association, the Corporation, Joint Schools' Committee, and other public bodies would come forward to assist the institution which deserved support and encouragement from all. The necessity of such a school was established, and he wished every success to the seminary. (Applause.)

A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

MRS. M. J. C. WILLIAMSON, 24 Netherkirkgate, Aberdeen, writes as follows:—

"Dear Sirs,

Having just read an interesting article on how the "Milkmaid" Brand Milk is made, it has struck me that I might write and let you know that my three children have been nurtured from birth entirely on Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk, without any other "infant foods" whatever. The two boys were brought up in India, and are so STOUT, STRONG, and fat, that I am being constantly asked what food I give them, and am scarcely credited that condensed milk could be so nourishing. The baby (girl 8 months) passed through a very serious illness when a month old—on board ship, homeward bound—and is not so stout as the others, but has a marvellous strength of muscle, and gives fair promise of being like the others. Without your condensed milk I could not have reared them, as the Indian cows' milk can't be depended on either for substance or purity.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the original and the best.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

ALLEGED ILLEGAL IMPORTATION OF LIQUOR.

IMPERATRIX VS. RANCHORD HARIBHAI.

THIS was a reference made to the court by Mr. Woodward, District Magistrate of Khaira, in connection with a decision of Mr. Dunkerley, Jalalsondas, Second Magistrate of Ahmedabad, who, in March last, found the accused guilty of illegally importing liquor under section 43a of Bombay Act 5 of 1878, and fined him Rs. 10, with the alternative of a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment.

It appeared that the accused had imported 1½ drams of liquor into British territory. The District Magistrate remarked that there was no evidence whatever adduced on the part of the prosecution, either of illicit importation or illicit manufacture; and the quantity found in the accused's possession was within the limit allowed by law. No offence seemed to have been proved against the Abkari law. The conviction appeared to be based on mere suspicion, and, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, ought to be quashed.

Their Lordships, for the reasons given by the District Magistrate, set aside the conviction of and the sentence passed on the accused, and directed the fine, if paid, to be refunded to him.

SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

IMPERATRIX VS. NAGIYA BIN BACHAYA.

THIS was a reference by Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.I.E., Sessions Judge of Belgaum, of the proceedings of Mr. N. G. Deshpande, first class Magistrate of Belgaum, who, in January last, convicted the accused of being one who had no ostensible means of livelihood, and who could not give a satisfactory account of himself, and ordered him to execute a bond for Rs. 200 and a surety for the same amount for good behaviour, or, in default, to suffer two years' rigorous imprisonment.

It appeared that the accused was arrested in the temple of Maruti in the village of Parthanballi, where he was wandering without any ostensible means of livelihood. He was placed before the magistrate, but having failed to give satisfactory answers regarding his character, he was ordered to execute a bond and to find a surety. The Sessions Judge remarked that, as no reference had been made by the magistrate to the village from which the accused came, it was open to question whether an order to furnish security for good behaviour, even for a period of six months, could properly be made.

Their lordships, in disposing of the reference, said;—The term for which security was demanded was greater than section 109 of the Code of Criminal Procedure allows; and the order is wrong, as it appears it is based merely on the character of the man. The court quashes the order.

DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN A JUDGE AND JURY.

IMPERATRIX VS. AWAPPA BIN PADWAPPA AND THREE OTHERS.

THIS was another reference by Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who, differing from the majority of the jurors, submitted the matter for the opinion of the High Court.

The accused were charged with murder. They went armed with sticks to the house of the deceased Satya about 8 p. m. one evening, dragged him from an inner room, and severely beating him left him unconscious. He never recovered, and died the following day. The medical evidence showed that a blow in the head resulted in injury to the brain which caused the death. The first accused is the father of the second accused, and the third accused is married to the sister of the second accused, while the fourth accused is a servant of the first. The reason for the attack was said to be an improper intimacy between the deceased and the wife of the second accused, who were said to have met, and laughed and talked together on the morning of the day on which the offence was committed. Four eye-witnesses deposed to the beating of the deceased, while a fifth witness spoke to encountering the four accused in the compound of the house of the deceased. The Sessions Judge saw no reason for doubting their story. He observed that the fact of the accused's marriage with the sister of the deceased and the wife of the second accused, determined to give him a good thrashing in the presence of his own wife, but did not intend to kill him. The jurors were for a verdict of not acquittal, while the fifth was for a verdict of guilty of causing grievous hurt. As the Sessions Judge, however, completely disagreed with the verdict of the majority of the jury, he made the reference in the interests of justice.

Their lordships, in disposing of the reference, acquitted the accused of the offence of murder, but convicted them voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and sentenced them each to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—No one can yet understand what pleasure the editor of the *Indian Telegraphist* derives by treating his readers to a monthly hoax, regarding the results of the last competitive grade examination. In his number for March we were told that the results would probably be published last month. In his number for April, he again says that he is authorised to declare that the results will be out by the fifteenth of this month, but up to now there is not a sign to show that our anxiety is anywhere near being pacified.

The examination, after a series of worrying postponements, took place in July last, and, in the ordinary course, the results should have been out in the month of December. Nine months, however, are almost over, and yet no results. The men are weary of waiting, and the most acute anxiety is felt throughout India.

Disquieting rumours of all sorts are set afloat, which only serve to intensify this anxiety, and the man would be only too grateful to be authoritatively informed as to the ultimate fate of the last grade examination.—Yours, &c.,

HOPE.

DISTRICT PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.

The following is a list of candidates who have passed the examination for the office of Pleader in the District and Subordinate Courts:—Krishnaji Mahadev Kaprekar; Krishnaji Keshav Gokhale; Krishnajee Hari Mehendale; Chintoo Ramchandra Dhandarphal; Vishwamker Venkatesh Deshpande; Laxman Raghunath Gokhale; Krishnajee Vinayak Dabke; Tomajee Govind Mudkavi; Parwatishankar Manishanker Bhat; Anant Parshotam Patankar; Mathar Narsinh Deshpande; Narayan Vinayak Gole; Dhirajram Rachjee Mota; Balwant Krishnarao Deshmukh; Vishnu Gangadhar Gokhale; Ganesh Krishna Sathe; Balwant Ramchandra Jaokar; Anna Babacharya Divale; Damodar Ganesh Bapat; Krishna Govind Kale; Vasudev Krishna Marathe; Laxmon Govind Ghargure; Vinayak Yadav Kulkarni; Anandlaxmon Deshpande; Nilkanth Bhimrao Sondikar *alias* Chowory; Bapu Krishna Vaidya; Abhechand Vakhatchand Manair; Damodar Chintaman Gole; Kashinath Vishnu Bhatavadekar; Narshing Rangrao Masur; Gokal Motiram Talati; Bapoji Gopal Tapasvi; Atmaram Vithaldas Desai; Ramchander Bhasker Lele; Vinayak Hari Dongre; Falabhai Narsibhai Patel; Venkatesh Gurrao Malibinur; Chimanlal Badrinath Bhat; Vishwanath Amrit Palsikar; Krishnalal Keshavlal Trivedi; Brijbhukhandas Manekial Shroff; Ramchandra Mahadev Parajape; Luxmon Bhimrao Bellikalamdoni; Gopal Raghvendra Dharwarkar; Abaji Chimnaji Ekbe; Sadashiv Kashinath Gadre; Sadashiv Shanker Gatne; Vithal Sadashiv Gokhale; Baburao Laxmi Narayan Kalianpur; Durgo Ramchandra Ratwardhan; Shanker Dinkar Vaidya; Venkatesh Govind Ghanekar; Ganesh Daji Shahade; and Narayan Narsinh Hubli *alias* Shirpoli. Native States.—Dewshanker Jaikrishna Dave; Harishanker Narsiram Pandya, and Harjivan Achalji Acharya.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

SILVER Spoons were fired for at Cooria on the 20th March and 7th April, when some excellent scores were made.

39TH COMPETITION.	Score. 600 yds.
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	32a
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	32a
Gr Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	31a
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	30a
Sergt Major J W Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	29b
Able Seaman Bicknell, Royal Navy	29c
Vol G P Vans, Bo Vol Rifles	29
Sergt P J Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	28
Cr Sergt J B Brown, Poona Vol Rifles	27
Vol Charde, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Corpl A G Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	17

a Handicapped 12 points; b Handicapped 15 points; c Winner of Spoon.

40TH COMPETITION.	Score. 600 yds.
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	33a
Sergt P J Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	30b
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	29c
Gunr Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	28d
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	23d
Cr Sergt J B Brown, Poona Vol Rifles	22c
Corpl A G Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	20
Vol O M P Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Vol N W Cossent, Bo Vol Rifles	15
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	12
Able Seaman Bicknell, Royal Navy	11
Vol Charde, Bo Vol Rifles	8

a Handicapped 12 points, winner of 2nd Spoon; b Handicapped 3 points, winner of 1st Spoon; c Handicapped 15 points; d Handicapped 12 points; e Handicapped 9 points.

41ST COMPETITION.	Score. 500 yds.
Gr Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	36a
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	34a
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	34b
Vol G L Charde, Bo Vol Rifles	34c
Vol G V Evans, Bo Vol Rifles	34
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	34
Sergt J Imrie, G I P Ry Vols	33
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	31
Vol G M P Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	28
Vol J F Fry, G I P Ry Vols	28

a Handicapped 12 points; b Handicapped 15 points; c Winner of Spoon.

42ND COMPETITION.	Score. 600 yds
Vol G V Evans, Bo Vol Rifles	33a
Gunnery Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	32b
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	31
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	30
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	30
Vol J T Fry, G I P Ry Vols	26
Vol G L Charde, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Cr Sergt J Imrie, G I P Ry Vols	24
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Vol O M P Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	21

a Handicapped 3 points, winner of Spoon; b Handicapped 15 points.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

THE following race will take place this afternoon at 4-10 p.m.:—

Boats.	Entered by
Nellie	R.N.
Eve	R.N.
White Mouse	R.N.
Kangra's Gig	

Note.—As ships' boats are not [illegible] the entries will close at noon to-day. Co[illegible] reversed will be sailed.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE gross earnings of the Indian Railways for the year ending the 31st of March last show an improvement of 114 lakhs over the figures of 1892-93. The State lines worked by Companies give 39 lakhs, and similar lines worked by the State 54 lakhs. Of this total improvement, the chief advances were on the North-Western Railway, 41¼ lakhs, the East Indian 17 lakhs, the South Mahratta 12¼ lakhs, the Eastern Bengal 8¼ lakhs, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India seven lakhs, and the portion of the East Coast opened in the course of the year seven lakhs, the Bengal-Nagpur, the Madras, and the Oudh and Rohilkhand five lakhs each. The principal decreases appear in connection with the Burma Railway, 7¼ lakhs, the Great India Peninsula 3¼, and the Bengal and North-Western, two lakhs. The total improvement is very gratifying, inasmuch as the total of 114 lakhs is upwards of 16 lakhs better than the results of the bumper year 1891-92. It is partly accounted for by the fact that some 900 more miles of railway have been opened.

HIS HIGHNESS MIR FAIS MUHAMMAD KHAN, the eldest son of the late Mir of Khairpur, was installed on the *gaddi* in the place of his deceased father, on the 8th instant. The ceremony was performed in the presence of Mr. Giles, Collector of Shikarpore. A large number of Kaises and officials in Sind went to pay their respects to the new Mir, and presented him with congratulatory addresses. As the new ruler of Khairpur is young and inexperienced, the Government have thought proper to lend the services of Mr. Kudirdad Khan Deputy Collector to the State, and the administration of Khairpur will be carried on, for the present, under his advice. The present revenue of Khairpur is about 40 lakhs, but it is believed that under able management it is likely to be increased to at least 50 lakhs within a few years. Mir Faiz Muhammed Khan's installation to the *gaddi* has apparently been a source of great satisfaction to the people in Sind.

THE East Indian Railway earnings for the week ended 7th April were Rs. 11,39,262. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 10,64,877. Increase, Rs. 74,385. Miles open, week ended 7th April, 1894, 1,610¼. Corresponding week last year, 1,610¼. Per mile open, for the week ended 7th April, 1894, Rs. 707. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 661. Increase, Rs. 46. Earnings from 1st January, 1894, to 7th April, 1894, Rs. 1,56,52,977. From 1st January, 1893, to 7th April, 1893, Rs. 1,42,41,625. Increase, Rs. 14,11,352.

IBSEN is engaged on a new drama to be published in December, when, as usual, two years will have passed since his last work. It appears that his Parisian friends look for a visit from the poet in May, but he has not actually decided yet on the visit.

THE Newgate-street Foundation will (says the *City Press*) soon be re-inhabited with the evicted Blues, and the early part of June next will see the consummation of what for many months has been ardently desired by

SPECIALS—SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MIRTH! MERRY-MAKING!!! Dancing!!! Grand Bargains. Clearance SALE of a Consignment of English Musical Boxes and Aristons is offered at Half prices. We offer them at this absurdly low price as the Goods must be cleared before the end of the current month.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

TEA KETTLES in Copper and Brass, for the Table or Floor, in different Designs at Cheap Prices.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HUNGARIAN POTTERY.—A Consignment of this Exquisite Ware, consisting of Vases, Flower Pots, Pedestals, etc., has been received by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 13, Marine Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WAI THAK to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters an eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 12, Medows Street.

PEARSE'S SPECIALITES—For the Hot Climates.—Best Fruit Syrups, of Rose, Raspberry, Lemon and Pineapple Flavour. Per Quart As. 10; per Pint, As. 6.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

AN EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN wishes an Appointment as NURSERY GOVERNESS or MATRON. No objection for Upcountry. Apply "No. 365," care of this Office.

WANTED, 100,000 Good Quality HARD BURNT BRICKS from Sweet Water. Samples and Prices delivered to E. J. O'BRIEN, G. I. P. Railway Station, Mumbra.

AGENTS, in Up-country, for LIFE OFFICE. Apply to Messrs. and Co., Ld., Chief Agents, Bombay.

ed, by a Solicitor, an Able MANARING CLERK. Apply, Stating s., to "W. S.," care of this Office.

D, LADIES and MEN, as STS, to be Generally Useful in a Shop. of this Office.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. G. TURNER'S Furniture, Billiard Table, Tents, Bicycle, the Tents, near the Bandstand, TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.

WANTED, DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Fruit, yes, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good New Year's Day. We supplied the well-Caterer, Mrs. Hosker, during the Visit Princes Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. R. H. Nicolaivitch, Este, Arch-Duke of Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and receive our best and prompt attention. over a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS Square, Fort, Bombay.

UNDERGROUND MOCCA COFFEE, at Re. Guaranteed Pure and Unadulterated, and and Ground in closed Cylinders, the fine —N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church and 3, Abdool Rheman Street, near Street, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK- of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MATHERAN RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, comfortable, and most pleasantly the Hill. Detached Bungalows available bright, airy and commodious. Terms

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, MATHERAN.—My stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for fourteen that time we found the Hotel a Home. obliging, same the Servants, the Accom- Very Good, and Terms Moderate. I to recommend this Hotel to my friends —M. THOMAS, Ajmere.

GORDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.— most Central, close to Public Offices, can only rely on Mr. D'SOUZA'S wellserved Table.

UPTON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.— and comfortable, situated in the centre of the part of the Hill. Fresh far above the will do well to apply to the RIPON arrangements elsewhere.

MATHERAN.—PICTON'S HOTEL.—This Comfortable, and Well-known Hotel is NOW Unsurpassable. Its Centrally situated near Superintendent's Office and Churches, and not to Chauk.

TO BE LET, for Six Months, from the 1st FLAT, fully Furnished, with Piano, in one near the Fort. Apply "R." care of this

TO BE LET, on Malabar Hill, for Six Months, the Middle of May, an Upper-Storied fully Furnished, Fine Bed-Rooms, and Stabling. For Rent and further Particulars, apply to GRAY, Mount Pleasant Road.

FOR SALE—WALER GELDING, Horse Dapper, used to Light Horse Drills. Free from Sound; weight; 16 hands. Cheap. Apply "J." care

CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

GENTLEMAN desires a SITUATION as TRAVELLING COMPANION. Is well up in Continental Languages and has first class References. Apply "TRAVELLER," care of this Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful Information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COLLECTORS of BUTTERFLIES and MOTHS, WANTED, in Quetta, Aden, Karachi, Bombay or any other part of South India. Prompt cash payments.—ERNEST SWINHOE, Avenue House, Oxford, England.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

METAL-BODIED RUBBER TYPE.—Just received, a large Consignment of this Type, Type Pallets, &c. Catalogues to be had.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

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THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY
has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press, so that valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 20.

LACKING support from the governing markets on the other side, the activity which had begun to prevail in our principal Export staples has meantime subsided, and, in Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds only a small business for the time of year has been done this week, in generally quiet markets, and at some decline in rates in all. In Exchange, also, there has been but little doing either way, and rates have moved but slightly, this evening's closing quotations being 1-32d. to 1-16d. lower than those which ruled a week ago. Money continues to become scarcer, and the Bank of Bombay has further advanced its rates by one per cent. Government Paper has declined 7-16 per cent. in Fours. Freights are dull, with tonnage offering for this month in excess of requirements, and going steamers have had to accept 1s. per ton less to fill up; while the little forward business which has been done has been at a reduction of 6d. per ton. Transactions in Imports have been upon a somewhat larger scale; but prices of staple Manchester goods generally remain on the previous level.

MONEY.—From the advance in the Presidency Bank's rates by one per cent. last Thursday, it might have been expected that the falling off in the Bank's Cash Balance would have been greater than was disclosed by the Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday, viz., 24 lakhs, bringing the Balance down to 104¼ lakhs, seeing that Money had been daily becoming scarcer, and that there had been more activity in the export branch of our trade. The figures given in the Return, however, showed that, in the period under review, there had been a decrease in Bills Discounted of over 2½ lakhs compared with an increase of 9¾ lakhs in the week preceding, while the withdrawals from Private Deposits aggregated only about 5 lakhs, the item chiefly responsible for the diminution of the Cash Balance being Loans, which had increased by 20 lakhs, the net expansion in trade requirements being represented by 22¾ lakhs, against an increase in the same direction of 43¼ lakhs the week before.

Money meantime has continued to become scarcer both here and at Calcutta, and the Bank of Bengal having raised its rates by one per cent. on Wednesday, the Bank of Bombay followed suit yesterday, and the minimum of both Banks is now 9 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—The Banks were closed last Saturday for a native holiday, and on re-opening on Monday the market was quiet at 1s. 1 5/8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which no transactions transpired either way. A moderate amount of Telegraphic, however, was given at 1s. 1 21-32d., as also Demand, at the same rate, for the mail, and a little private Telegraphic was reported at 1s. 1 11-16d. for cash. The market opened on Tuesday with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 5/8d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 21-32d. for Demand, and at 1s. 1 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits, with again a very limited business passing either way. Ready Bank Demand, for cash, was reported to have been done at 1s. 1 11-16d., and Telegraphic at 1s. 1 21-32d.; and a few April-May Credits were also reported to have been placed at 1s. 1¾d. On Tuesday the tone was quiet at opening at 1s. 1¾d. for both Telegraphic and Demand for Bank remittance, and remained at this until late in the day, a moderate amount being placed for cash, also some Demand at 1s. 1 21-32d. For three months' sight Credits the rate was 1s. 1¾d., at which a little was done for the mail. Merchants' Bills being again scarce, and one buyer came out at 1s. 1 23-32d., at which a few Bills were placed. Yesterday the market opened at 1s. 1 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 19-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 1 23-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but there having again been but little enquiry for Bank remittance, the Telegraphic rate became the same as demand, at 1s. 1 19-32d. Credits also remained scarce, and Bills for next mail were placed at 1s. 1 11-16d.; forward Bank Telegraphic having been quoted at 1s. 1 11-16d. for early June transfer, 1s. 1 7-16d. for July, and 1s. 1 13-32d. to the end of the year, without, however, attracting buyers. To-day the market opened at 1s. 1 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand for the mail, and remained thereat throughout the day, a moderate amount being taken by the bazaar, Telegraphic being also reported done at 1s. 1 13-32d. for October-December transfer. In Merchants' Paper we hear of a few Bills being placed for the mail, at 1s. 1 23-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and for May delivery, at 1s. 1 11-16d.; but Mercantile Bills still remain scarce, notwithstanding that the arrivals of Produce into Bombay are daily getting heavier, the state of the consuming markets on the other side militating against much movement westward at present. Holders of Produce, however, have done well, so far, by waiting, and, on account of the fall in Exchange are in a good position; and there being quite six weeks still before the rains they prefer to wait on, on the chance of a further fall in Exchange. Meantime Money seems to be getting tighter daily here and in Calcutta, and rates close steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 1 19-32d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 1 19-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 1 5-8d.	"
Do.	4 do.	1s. 1 21-32d.	"
Do.	6 do.	1s. 1 23-32d.	"
Credits	3 do.	1s. 1 23-32d.	"
Do.	6 do.	1s. 1 25-32d.	"
Documents	3 months' sight	1s. 1¾d.	"
Do.	6 do.	1s. 1 13-16d.	"
Francs	3 do.	1/1 4/4	"
Do.	6 do.	1/1 4/5	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—On the market re-opening on Monday after the holiday Fours were quoted at 103 7/8 for Money, and 103 15-16 for Account, and remained quiet, not to say dull at these rates throughout the day, closing on the same level in both positions. 3½ per Cents were in request at 100¼. Throughout Tuesday the market for Fours was steady at the previous evening's rates, say 103 7/8 for cash, and 104 15-16 for the settlement, at which quotations the market closed. 101 was quoted for 3½ per Cents but 100¾ was named at closing. On Wednesday the market was weak and declining, and rates for Fours, after opening at 103 13-16 for Money, and 103 7-8 for Account declined to 103 11-16 and 103¾ in the two positions, respectively, and closed on the same level; 101¼ being named for 3½ per Cents. Yesterday the market was weak again, and rates for Fours, after opening at 103 11-16 for cash, and 103¾ for the settlement, declined to 103¼ and 103 9-16 for Money and Account, respectively, at which they left off. 100¼ remained the quotation for 3½ per cents. A further decline has taken place in the price of Fours to-day in a weak market, closing quotations being 103 3-8 and 103 7-16 for Money and Account, respectively. The closing price of 3½ per Cents is 100¼ somewhat nominal.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is 1¾ higher at 109¾. Port Trust Bonds are nominally quoted at 103½.

SHARES have latterly subsided into a state of complete inactivity; but in the earlier part of the week there was a little movement in shares of the Cotton Mill Scrip, resulting in mainly in changes—principally in sellers' favour—compared with our quotations of a week ago. Howard and Bullough, and Presidency Mfg. Co. Howard and Bullough, and Presidency Mfg. Co. Howard and vanced Rs. 15; Connaught, Mill shares have advanced Rs. 15; Connaught, Mill shares have advanced Rs. 10; Ripon, Rs. 7½; and Colaba Land and Colaba Land and Rs. 10; Ripon, Rs. 7½; Rs. 5 each; while Sir Mill and James Greaves, Rs. 5 each; while Sir Mill and James Greaves, Rs. 25; Manockji Petar of India have declined Rs. 25; Manockji Petar of India have declined Rs. 10. In Presidency Petit, Rs. 15; and Hyderabad, Rs. 10. In Press Petit, Rs. 15; and Hyderabad, Rs. 5; and New shares, Mandalay shares, Mandalay shares, Mandalay

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BILL FOR EVICTED TENANTS.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The House of Commons, last night, read a first time the Government Bill for the creation of a Board of Arbitration for the reinstatement of evicted Irish tenants. The Bill provides for compensation by the State to actual tenants and the payment by it (the State) of one year's arrears of rent.

The Parnellites oppose the Bill as being inadequate.

LORD SALISBURY AT A PRIMROSE MEETING.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at a Primrose meeting held yesterday, said he approved of increasing the number of life Peers, but the House of Lords must preserve its present organisation, otherwise it would be entitled to claim representative powers.

NEW FRENCH MINISTER AT CAIRO.

M. Cogordan has been appointed to succeed the Marquis de Reverseaux de Rouoray as French Minister at Cairo and M. le Marquis has been transferred to Madrid.

THE ROYAL WEDDING AT COBURG.

The wedding of the Princess Victoria at Coburg yesterday was a most brilliant spectacle. Her Majesty the Queen wore her diamond crown and took a front place in the proceedings.

THE FRENCH MINISTER IN JAPAN.

M. Harmand has been appointed French Minister to Japan.

ANOTHER ROYAL BETROTHAL.

The betrothal of the Czarewitch to Princess Alix of Hesse has been announced at Coburg.

TROUBLE IN SWAZILAND.

Later advices from the Cape state that trouble is brewing in Swaziland, the natives being determined to resist the Transvaal rule.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, APRIL 19.

The Bombay mails of the 7th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

ADEN, APRIL 20.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Siam, with the homeward Indian mails of the 14th instant arrived here at 0-30 a.m., to-day.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND'S MISSION.

AN OFFICIAL PANEGYRIC.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 20.

The following is the text of an official communication from Mr. Cunningham, Foreign Secretary, addressed to Sir Mortimer Durand :—

"I am directed to convey to you an acknowledgment by the Government of India and her Majesty's Government of the very efficient manner in which your recent special duty in Kabul was performed." The Government of India thus expressed itself to the Secretary of State :—

"We desire to place upon record our high sense of the service rendered by Sir Mortimer Durand in discharging the arduous task confided to him. A settlement such as that which has been arrived at would have been unattainable but for the confidence with which Sir Mortimer Durand was able to inspire in the Amir. That confidence was probably due to Sir Mortimer Durand's decision to enter Afghan territory without an escort as the Amir's guest. As the negotiations proceeded, his Highness became more impressed with the sincerity and good-will of the representative of the British Government and abandoned all idea of suspicion and distrust."

To this Lord Kimberley replied :—

"The warm terms in which your Government acknowledges the services of Sir M. Durand are fully deserved by the admirable tact and discretion with which this most difficult negotiation has been carried through from the beginning to its very satisfactory conclusion. I take this opportunity of requesting you to inform Sir M. Durand of the entire approval by her Majesty's Government of his conduct of the important and difficult mission entrusted to h.

The letter then goes on to record Sir Durand's brilliant services in India and the various missions entrusted to him. In conclusion, the Viceroy bids him a cordial farewell, and states that he leaves behind him a record which gives brilliant promise of future success.

THE HOME SECRETARYSHIP.

I hear on good authority that Mr. Hewett has been appointed Home Secretary to the Government of India. No official intimation, however, has been made.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT SIMLA.

The Commander-in-Chief's arrival at Simla on Sunday next will be private.

THE KHELAT GARRISON.

Our force in Khelat will not be reduced til May.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Foreign Department.—H. M. the Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Sayed Hamad Bin Showani, Sultan of Zanzibar, Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

Captain H. Daly has been appointed Permanent Assistant Secretary to the Foreign Office.

Lieutenant E. Jones has been appointed to officiate as Adjutant, Deoli Irregular Force.

Surgeon-Captain Lumsden has been confirmed as Residency Surgeon, Persian Gulf.

Mr. Basshyam Iyangar has been appointed member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mir Humayun Jah.

Captain Cubitt takes over charge as Attache to the Foreign Office immediately.

The following Officers receive promotions in the enrolled list of the Financial Department :—Messrs. T. Biddulph, C. Rivett-Carnac, H. Keene, D. Burbridge, M. Hydari, and H. Tomkins.

Mr. F. McLaughlan, Executive Engineer, has been permitted to retire from the service.

Commander W. Chandler, Indian Marine, has been granted one year's furlough.

Mr. Saishia Naidoo, Deputy Examiner, Military Accounts Department, Bombay Circle, is granted one year's furlough.

Lieutenant E. Mills, Indian Marine, has been appointed Assistant Surveyor.

Military Department.—The following Officers have been admitted to the Staff Corps :—Lieutenants M. Henderson, A. Rouse, O. Lawson, A. Drummond, H. Scott, A. Butler, E. Peacock, A. Methuen, A. Hewlett, and W. Light.

Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel F. Duck has been appointed Principal Veterinary Officer in India, vice Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel Russell, whose tour of service has expired.

Lieutenant G. Lamb has been granted one year's furlough.

Brigade Surgeon D. Raye has been appointed Surgeon-Colonel, vice Surgeon-Colonel Tandy, retired.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Gordon is permitted to retire from the service.

Home Department.—H. E. the Governor-General has been pleased to declare that leaden bird shots and bullets when possessed in quantities exceeding one cwt. throughout India and Burma shall be deemed to be military stores, and shall be subject to the same restrictions.

Mr. J. Parry, Assistant Engineer, has been permitted to retire from the service.

Telegraphs—Messrs. C. Reynolds and W. Melhuish receive temporary promotion ; Mr. H. Smith reverts to the former grade. The appointment of Deputy Surveyor-General in charge of the Trigonometrical branch is abolished. The services of Colonel Strahan, therefore, has been placed at the disposal of the Military Department. Major S. Goss has been appointed Superintendent Trigonometrical Survey Military Department.

Leave has been granted to Surgeon-Colonel Cleghorn for eight months, and Major Beatson, S. Lancers, for two years.

It is believed practically now that Mr. Mackworth Young will be offered the additional membership of the Viceroy's Council.

BLIGHT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 20.

Blight which has destroyed grain crops in the northern parts of the Central Provinces will tell hardly upon the cultivators in the affected area ; but there need be no fear of famine as food-supplies can be readily sent by railway to Jubbulpore, Katni, and Saugor, and other stations, whence they can be distributed among the people. It may be necessary to open relief works in order to provide ryots with employment, and prevent their becoming a dead burden on the State.

THE NAWAB OF BAHAWALPUR.

The Nawab of Bahawalpur in the Punjab has married a Mrs. Skinner.

CHITRAL AFFAIRS.

Captain Younghusband, Political Agent, Chitral, has passed an eventful winter at Mustagh, in company with a small escort of fifteen Sikhs, under a British Officer. There has been nothing to disturb the monotony of life in a country covered with snow for months together and cut off from the outside world by high mountain ranges.

The Mehtar of Chitral has not been disturbed by any plots against him, and his authority is said to have been steadily extended over the whole of the territory which he governs. It seems that certain malcontent sections of the Kohistani clans immediately about Chilas did contemplate making a demonstration at the close of the Ramazan period, when fanaticism runs high ; and they applied to the tribes lying further south in the Indus-Valley for their co-operation. Latest news is that the latter would not turn out their levies, fearing a punitive expedition from the Khagan direction, and the demonstration fell through.

SIMLA, APRIL 20.

Latest reports received in the Foreign Office from Gilgit say that there is now no probability of any attack on Chilas.

VETERINARY CLASSES IN SIMLA.

The following are the names of the Officers in India who will attend the Veterinary Classes in Simla this season :—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Smith, Majors De C. Meade, and O. Smyth, Captains Carr, Rawlins, Younghusband, Rivett-Carnac, Gosset, and Mardall ; Lieutenants Groves, Ballard, Travers, Chisholm, Turner, Thompson, Simpson, Kenard, Barnes, and Battye. The classes will commence immediately.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 20.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Bombay Lancers.—Captain Minchin, to be 2nd Squadron Commander ; Captain G. F. N. Tinley, to be 3rd Squadron Commander; and Captain Thompson, to be 4th Squadron Commander in succession to Major Thomas, appointed Commandant, 4th Bombay Cavalry.

District Staff.—Major Willcocks, D.S.O., 1st Leinster Regiment, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Stopford, Royal Artillery, appointed officiating Assistant Adjutant-General Royal Artillery in India. Major Willcocks is posted to the Deesa District.

5th Bombay Cavalry (Sind Horse)—Lieutenant De Costa to be Squadron Officer, vice Lieutenant Lewis, appointed 4th Squadron Commander.

Deolali Depot—Captain Duffin, 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment, to be Adjutant, vice Captain Carlton, 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment.

2nd Bombay Lancers—2nd Lieutenant Fenn, officiating Wing Officer, 25th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as Squadron Officer on probation.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—Royal Fusiliers, 1st Battalion—2nd Lieutenant Batt, to England, for six months, on private affairs.

7th Hussars—Captain Holdsworth, to England, for one year, on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery—Major Callwell, No. 6 Company, Western Division, to England, for four months, on private affairs.

Lieutenant Stevens, 55th Field Battery, to England, from the date of embarkation to 30th November, on private affairs.

Captain Bryant, Instructor in Gunnery, Royal Artillery, Aden, to England, from 5th to 1st November, 1894, on medical certificate.

Major Woodrow, No. 20 Company, Southern Division, to England, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Leinster Regiment, 1st Battalion—Lieutenant J. Ingles, to England, for seven months, on medical certificate.

Gloucestershire Regiment, 2nd Battalion—Lieutenant Brinkley, to England, for six months, on private affairs.

THE YEOLA RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, APRIL 20.

In the last case in the Sessions of the Yeola riots Khemchand Dajiba and five other Hindus who were charged with breaking Fazal Hussen's shop and burning the furniture in it, were all acquitted to-day by the learned Sessions Judge Mr. Unwin. He said that the evidence was false, and the accused were too honourable to do such disgraceful things.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain L. H. C. Moule, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Ismailia, and Aden, with the English mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Hill	Mrs Vernede
Mr and Mrs C.	Capt St John
Col Leech	Lieut Peck
Mr and Mrs Macpherson	Miss Franklyn
Mrs Davies	Lieut-Col E Lloyd
Mr W H Taylor	Mr J Partridge
Mr and Mrs Braithaupt and child	Mrs Higgins and child
Mr H R James	Mr Richardson
Surg-Major and Miss Wallis	Mr Burrows
Mrs Tough	Mr O'Sewell
Mr and Mrs two Misses Clark-Kennedy	Miss C Watkins
	Count Wedel
Mrs Seabrooke	Baron Stumm
Mrs Dunk and infant	Mr D Burn
Miss L Sainsbury	Mr Pilkington and infant
Mr E J Koexerton	Miss Pilkington
Miss Parker	Mr and Mrs Lowis
Mr and Mrs Young, two children, and infant	Mr Seddons
	Hon Mr Justice Farran
Mr and Mrs Bothmann	Miss Reading
Miss Craigie	Mr H Watson
Mr Mahomedally	Mr J Findlay Cunningham
Mr and Mrs T King	Mr Thornton
Mr, Mrs, and Miss Firth	Capt Crastes
Mr and Mrs Chevis	Miss Graydon
Mr and Mrs Jimm	Mr E R Kindersley
Miss Rooke	Mr Carmichael
Capt Wharry	Mr Stevens
Lieut Patch	Major and Mrs Bannister
Mrs Winn	Miss Hamilton
Mrs Maclari	Mr Hammond
Mr J Begbie	Mr S A Tyabjee
Mr F G Heaven	Mr B Tyabjee
Mr W H Taylor	Mr J W Buckland
Mr Grant	Mr J Stafford
Miss Walker	Mr Cyrus Smith
Mr Theodore Friez	Mr and Mrs G T Barrow, two infants, Nurse and Ayah
Mr W M Stewart	Mr and Mrs C H Bryan
Miss Stewart	Capt Stable
Mrs Brenton and infant	Lieut Paton
Mr H D Marshall	Mr E Turner
Mrs Hamblin and child	Mr E D Eustake
Col Pallin	Mr C Minford
Miss Kiernander	Mr W T Horswall
Mr M Crander	Mr T F Barry
Mr R J Young	Mr R Hood
Mr H G Bonner	Mrs McLauchlan Slater
Mrs F W Thompson	Mr Henschel
Mr C R Elliott	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs F Venning	Mr Forbes
Mrs W A and Miss Salmon	Mr W L Symons
Count Harnancour	Mr E Rose
Mrs E P Mansel	Major J W Rotelor
Mr and Mrs Newcomen	Major W R Kenyon
Mr and Mrs Oxenham	Mr. Slaney.
Mr E Jenkins	Mr R McIntosh
Mr and Mrs Dunlop	Mr Bonnard
Col Manderson	Mr Ficke
Mr and Mrs Lardine	Mr T Steele Anderson
Mr Bradshaw	Mr G A Barnett
Major Harris	Major-General Sir E H A Collen
Mr Brenk	Mr H F Tremenheere
Capt and Mrs Home	Mr Freyvogel
Mr L Porter, C S	Sir Mortimer and Lady Durand
Mr Kachler	Mr Niemann
Mr J Stevenson	Mr Hadjananchi
Mr H W Pearse	Mr Pallas
Miss Newmarigg	Mr Telaz
Surg-Capt. and Mrs Roberts	Lt H C Hill
Prince Walkonstey	
Mrs Bright	
Mr Troman	

FOR ADEN.—Mr F Mathewson.

The following passages have been engaged :—

For s.s. Assam, Captain T F Creery, 28th April, 1894.
For London—Miss Anderson ; Mr and Mrs W B Ferguson ; Mr J H Lascelles ; Mr and Mrs W B Harrington ; Mr and Mrs Campbell and child ; Miss Macphail ; Mr and Mrs Jollie ; and Mr W H Scriven.
For Marseilles—Major L J Torrie ; Mr and Mrs Wright ; Lieut E C Bayley ; and Mr Dunlop.
For Brindisi—Mr W J Goodrich ; Mr Vause ; Miss St John ; and Mr A M T Jack-on.
For Ismailia—Mr Meenan.
For s.s. Himalaya, Capt. J. Orman, 5th May, 1894.
For London—Surg-Col and Mrs Fasken, child and infant ; Mrs Kennedy ; Mr H P Murdock ; Major Duperier ; Major and Mrs Clibborn ; Mrs F L Goldsmith ; Miss Harrison; Mrs Temple-Wright ; Mr H Cellet; Mr and Mrs M Brandt ; Mrs Ayeworth and infant ; Mr and Mrs C S Bayley, child and infant ; Mr and Mrs McClelland ; Mr and Mrs W N Rattigan ; Miss Rattigan and Miss Berri ; Miss Higgin ; Mr G McCorkell ; Capt G A Cookson ; Lieut F M Carleton ; Mr H M Bird ; Mr and Mrs Nigel Jones and child ; Mr H G Trivin ; Rev F G and Mrs Kennedy ; Mr and Mrs Palmer ; Mr L H Lovett Thomas ; Mr F A T Phillips; Miss Woodburn ; Mrs Prall ; Mr W F L Bran ; Mr W Grierson Jackson ; Mr and Mrs Fraser, child, and infant ; Mr Macfarlane ; Mr and Mrs Mossley, 2 children, and infant; Mr and Mrs Gordon.
For Brindisi—Mr and Mrs Patton
For s.s Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, 12 May, 1894.
For Brindisi—Mr and Mrs J W Atkinson.
For Marseilles—Mr Sewell.
For s.s. Thames, Capt. W A Seaton, 19th May, 1894.
For Brindisi—Mr J H B Haller ; and Mr A McMiller.
For London—Mr R Sewell.
For s.s Assam, Capt. T. F. Creery, 25th May, 1894.
For London—Lieut-Col Wm Campbell.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, APRIL 19.

10 p.m. ... ... 81·6

FRIDAY, APRIL 20.

8 a.m.	78·8
10 a.m.	85·4
2 p.m.	87·4
4 p.m.	86·2

AT THE SIGN OF THE WEATHERCOCK.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 30.

DRESSMAKERS' bills, apart from any unsatisfactory reflections on over-charges, or on the fallibility of mortal *modiste* to realize her promises of perfection, are usually somewhat pathetic reading. They deal with days already past—even with garments already perished. The account of our extravagance in summer *chiffons* reaches us when we are shuddering over the fire in December, and we think sadly of the waste of money on evanescent and comfortless finery. And again in June, when the combined action of the sun and conventional costume is reducing us to the consistency of an ill-set jelly, to be asked to pay for furs and wadded overcoats is an irony of fate with which it is hard to put up weekly.

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But if a modern milliner's bill for six months' back supplies is a melancholy memorial of the flight of time and the vanity of fashion, how much greater pathos there is in the account of a lady tailoress dating back four thousand six hundred and ninety-four years ago back in the time when Noah was young and the deluge was undreamt of. On a little stone tablet, lately excavated in the Temple of Nippur, in Chaldea, archæologists have discovered a record of dressmaking in those early days—work done by a fashionable *modiste* undoubtedly, for of eighty-two dresses and upper garments, fourteen are mentioned as being specially perfumed with myrrh, aloe, and cassia. Some of the details are unfortunately impossible to decipher on account of technicalities of which the meaning is unknown. But there—what do the items matter ? The fact remains to make us feel infinitely little —that though forests have grown up over and over again from the dust of those dead ladies, the little bill that tells of their vanity and luxuriousness remains.

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It is a thought, however, to make us contented with our shoddy times. No tell-tale memoranda of this kind will be found by our successors. Our bills are not calculated to survive our statute of limitations. We may indulge in unlimited cigarettes, *prâlines*, or pearl flavoured wine, but no erudite professor of archæology or other science of the future will be able to find traces of our sins in the records left by our tradespeople. The ink of to-day will be faded, the paper of to-day will be in rags, the writing of to-day will be illegible before they have lain by as many days as the bill of the ladies' tailoress lasted years in the temple of Nippur, in Chaldea.

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But though our manufactures are not noted for durability in these latter days, they are sometimes pretty and good in their own way. Note paper, for instance, is constantly being brought out in new styles. The last is the *Moire antique* stationery to match the craze for watered ribbons and silks as trimming, and is made in all delicate tints, mauve, green, lemon, yellow, and blue, a decided improvement in taste on the loud colours which prevailed a little while ago. For *menu* cards the bright effects still are in favour—royal red and amber or daffodil yellow adding very pleasant and decorative touches of colour to a dinner table.

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Very elaborate ornamentation is the order of the day in hosiery. Stockings are embroidered with various coloured silks, or fancifully worked in patterns. A novelty that will be appreciated in India is the mixed silk and lisle thread stocking, which is very pleasant and cool, and much more serviceable than the all-silk hosiery. It is made in black wool shot with coloured silk, and as the line of colouring is perpendicular, it has the effect of making the ankles slight and the instep and calf shapely.

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A similar style of sock is made for gentlemen, and is to be had in the various pretty colours that are permitted in the accessories of the male costume. The new French colour corise or carmine has also been appropriated by men—not as yet conspicuously in socks or neckties. But for braces, which in carmine watered ribbon with silver swivel chain adjustment look most fascinating in the shop windows. Gentlemen are also flinging aside their simplicity and asceticism in linen. The new shirts have very smart embroidered fronts.

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Even coloured zephyr shirts are elaborately trimmed with white insertion or drawn thread work between tucks. With the present fashion of broad-ended scarves a man may wear anything, but, no doubt when the weather is decidedly warmer, narrow bow knots will come in so that the glories of the trimmed shirt front may not be hidden like a light under a bushel.

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Russia leather four-button gloves of a rich mahogany colour are among the novelties for men ; and for those who want a serviceable article, nothing is better as they are double stitched by hand. Ladies' black gloves are stitched in colour, and have buttons and binding to match—a pretty enough idea if the same scheme of black with coloured points is carried throughout the dress. If not, it is much more elegant to wear one of the quiet neutral tints which makes no discard, even if it does not actually match the prevailing tint of the costume.

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The accordeon-kilted veil is one of fashion's latest vagaries. It is put on round the brim of the hat, its own elasticity keeping it in place above, while it is fastened in its folds under the chin, giving a fan-like effect which is more eccentric than admirable. Shaped veils with white edgings, or narrow black woven borders have also reappeared. But they are ugly. Anything that cuts up the features into segments should be avoided by those who have the least regard for their personal appearance. It is not only the near effect that one gets in one's own mirror that should be considered. Every one does not see us with the same eyes as we see ourselves. I heard a lady—a leader in good dressing in her own artistic circle—say that white veils gave her the idea that the wearer's face was all covered with little white hairs a very unflattering but very true description.

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The new colour carmine or ruddy flesh pink is coming conspicuously into favour for smart occasion. I saw a lot of six hats for the bridesmaids at a wedding to take place next week, of which the crowns were of softly wrapped carmine velvet, the brims were of softly wrapped, caught up with a broad brims being black [illegible] soft black pair of black ostrich plumes, and a long [illegible] feather which fell over the back of the hat gracefully. Carmine roses too are lavishly used to give colour to the bamboo and sun-burnt straw hats and bonnets which are now coming in for summer wear. A spray of carmine heath under a hat brim is very effective. But with an absolutely perfect complexion it is killing unless toned with black or neutral colour.

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Blue is also likely to be much used this year if the manufacturers' summer stocks are a correct index to public taste. Huzzar blue is a charming colour cooler and greyer than turquoise, is made in various materials for tailor dresses. Moire antique facings and waist-coats are the most noticeable feature of the present walking costumes. Black facings look very well on Huzzar blue, but blue watered silk of the same tint as the dress is still prettier. The same blue is made in washing linens and sateens for summer morning wear, only difficulty slightly in the cut of the skirt and in the facings being of a contrasting colour instead of the same throughout as was worn last year.

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Drab covert coats strapped at the seams across the back and the sleeves, are after the big black bow necktie, the most popular item of dress at the present moment. To be really smart, they must be perfect in cut, which means being made to order. But a very presentable coat can be had ready-made at prices to suit all purses from the single guinea article "made in Germany" to home manufactured goods built by an English tailor at three of four guineas.

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A variety of these same covert coats will be very much worn by little boys and girls in the coming months while the winds are cold. For riding they are also very convenient, and look specially well on little boys with drab breeches, and the simple almost shapeless leather gaiters that are now worn. The same bamboo or sunburnt straw that is fashionable for ladies' hats is made for children's wear. But it is trimmed with white or coloured ribbons to suit the costume instead of the severe black bow and band, which is the conventional style affected by their elders for walking or business costumes.

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The black silk visiting mantle is too complex an arrangement to be described without an illustration. The material is usually watered silk, cut circular so as to make ample ripples—but it is not as voluminous as it used to be. It makes up, however, in elaboration of trimming what it lacks in size—beading, ribbons, velvet, cream-tinted guipure and coloured lining being used in such profusion that the water silk foundation is not very apparent. The same over-elaboration is beginning to be noticeable also in dresses. Not only are they draped to show a petticoat trimmed with guipure, or embroidery, or bead work. But they are frilled and faced with strange materials—the designer having sacrificed the beauty of simplicity in the effort to attain striking effect.

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Do men propose ? In the vast majority of cases says a writer in *Truth*), I flatly deny that they do. They, no doubt, pronounce the formal words which are popularly supposed to constitute the proposal, but this is an inconsiderable item in the proceedings. Nine-tenths of civilised men would never venture to come to the point were they not morally certain of being accepted. In innumerable indirect ways the woman has frequently proposed marriage before any sane man hazards the offer. The lady herself, by her looks and her conversation, by many small acts of favouritism, and in a variety of other ways, silently conveys the question, "Will you marry me ?"

THE TERMLESS ANTIQUITY, HISTORICAL CONTINUITY, AND INTEGRAL IDENTITY OF THE ORIENTAL MANUFACTURE OF SUMPTUARY CARPETS,

BY

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD,

M. D., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., LL.D.

[PART VII.]

CONCLUSIONS.

THE foregoing archæological and literary survey makes it clear that carpets were probably manufactured in Egypt, and possibly in Chaldæa, long anterior B. C. 2400 : that, from the date of their earliest representations and descriptions to the present day there has been no material modification in the artistic and technical character, or even in the commercial denominations of Oriental carpets : that, from about B. C. 2400 to B. C. 800, the period of the commercial and artistic ascendancy of Egypt in Syria and Mesopotamia, and of the Egypt-Chaldæan art of the Hittites in Asia Minor, Oriental carpets were already well known in Eastern Europe : that, from about B. C. 800 to the close of the Persian wars against Greece, B. C. 480, the Oriental carpets known to the Greeks were still of the non-Hellenised archaic types of Egypt and Anterior Asia, displaying under the now predominating influence of Assyria over Syria and Egypt, the figures of the "Tree of Life," and the symbolical winged beasts of the Babylonians, in wonderful harmonies of glowing primitive colours : that, from B. C. 480, the date of the deliverance of Greece from the terror of Persia, to B. C. 146, the date of her subjugation by Rome, the period of the greatest activity of the genius of the Greeks and signalised by the successive supremacies of Athens, Sparta, and Thebes (B. C. 480—331), the conquests of Alexander and the Diadochi (B. C. 338—280), and the brilliant reign of the Attalidæ at Pergamum (B. C. 280—133) that, during these 340 years the stromatourgic art of the East, conforming more of less completely to the standards of Hellenic taste, attained its highest excellence in design, as shown by the preference during this period of the conventionalised forms of flowers in decoration to the strange monstrous shapes of winged bulls and lions and eagle-headed men, the high seraphim, and mighty cherubim* of the Babylonians: and that, from the capture of Corinth by Mummius, B. C. 146, to the overthrow of the Western Roman Empire by the barbarians, A.D. 476, and the invasion of the Eastern Empire by the Saracens A. D. 720—30, there occurred, under the materialising influence of supremacy of Rome in the Mediterranean, and over Anterior Asia, a gradual degradation in the manufacture of Oriental carpets, not indeed in their technical characteristics, including their superb colouring, but in their intrinsic artistic qualities ; for we now observe in their decoration not only the recrudescence of unnatural animal forms that had already lost all their meaning, but the wholly incongruous introduction of landscapes and even portraits.

It is to the carpets of this, the debased Roman period of classical art, that Philostratus, who lived in the 3rd century A. D. vividly refers in his Imagines, II, 31 :—"We commend the artist not for his close imitation of the king on his peacock throne, of his tiara, and robe and tunic, figured with the fanciful animals the barbarians embroid on their clothes but for the fine drawn gold so deftly intertissued with the web."

The carpet manufacture of the West laboured down to the middle of the present century under the disastrous effects of this Roman corruption of sumptuary art ; but in the East it was suddenly saved from further deterioration by a most providential conjunction of circumstances, namely : the rapidity with which, in the 7th and 8th centuries A. D., the Saracens overran the Sassanian Persian Empire, and the Syrian and African provinces of the Eastern Roman Empire, enforcing wherever they settled the peremptory interdiction by their new faith of the use of animal forms in decoration, and of even floral forms, unless conventionalised to an almost bare geometrical delineation, and the facility with which the plastic Greeks in Syria, Egypt, and Persia, at once, under the compulsion of their new masters, adapted the degenerated arts of the Eastern, or Lower Roman (Byzantine) Empire to the religious principles, and social and domestic necessities of Islam.

There was indeed nothing sudden, any more than accidental, in this happy association of apparently disconnected circumstances ; for it is one of the most striking illustrations to be found in human history of "the long results of time" directed to their patient, and beneficent fulfilment by the determinate counsel and foreknowledge of God.

About the Christian Era, the Greeks had been brought in Phœnicia, Syria, Mesopotamia, and Persia, into familiar and uninterrupted contact with arts that had indeed already been modified by themselves, through the establishment in the fourth century B. C. of the Macedonian dominions of Alexander the Great, and the Seleucidæ, and the Lagidæ, over Anterior Asia, and Egypt, but which still, particularly in the building style of these countries, preserved traces, not to be found in Greece, or even in Italy, of the vague and barbaric grandeur of the Egypto-Mesopotamian temples and palaces of Chaldæa, Assyria, and Babylonia ; wherein the architecture, and subsidiary decorative arts of sculpture, pottery, painting, mosaic, tapestry, and furniture as opposed to generally, have everywhere had their origin ; and probably it was not less to the intimate intercourse of the Greeks, from the time of Alexander the Great and the Diadochi, with Anterior Asia, than to the universal influence of the ostentatious magnificence of Rome under the Cæsars, that we owe the vulgarity of the rankly luxuriant arts, including that of tapestry, of the Græco-Roman period.

But at the same time that Greece was thus being re-acted on by Asia, she was in turn modifying, and far more widely and deeply than under Alexander the Great, the local arts of every nation brought under her influence in the course of the conquests and the commerce of the Cæsars.

This inter-action between the West and the East produced between B. C. 280 and 146 the Græco-Buddhistic, or pre-Byzantine art of Central Asia, Afghanistan, and the Punjab ; between B. C. 332 and A.D. 284, the Coptic or pre-Byzantine art of Egypt ; and Byzantine art of Persia.

Sassanian or pre-[illegible] art, in its later debased Roman form, sought a refuge overthrow the (A.D. 328) from the barbarians [illegible] of Eastern Western Empire, it there, in the servile Coptic, Christianity, and under the influence [illegible] Sassanian, and Græco-Buddhistic art, transfo itself, between the 6th and 12th centuries A. D into the Byzantine art of Constantinople ; of which a strong outpost was planted at Ravenna in Italy A. D. 568—752.

Then on the Nestorian Greeks being driven, in the 5th and 6th centuries, from Constantinople, they fled into Syria, Persia and Egypt, and from Persia, where, as seceders from the Christian Church now identified with the Eastern Roman Empire, they were hospitably received, they spread through Central Asia to the confines of China, and into India, and Arabia ; until in the 14th century A. D. their further diffusion was cut short by the incursions and persecutions of the Mongols under Timur. But they had carried with them from the first the fructifying germs of Greek art ; and in the 7th and 8th centuries were everywhere accepted by the Saracen Arabs as their architects and artizans ; and limiting themselves, in conformity with the religious scruples of their employers, which were also in part shared by themselves, to the production of floral and geometrical ornamentation, they, on the foundations of Indo-Buddhistic, Sassanian, Coptic, and Byzantine art, created Saracenic art, as the ultimate Oriental expression of Greek art.

But if the keen perception of the Greeks for the beautiful, particularly for purity, and delicacy, and grace of line, served, at the critical moment, to deliver the sumptuary carpets of the East from the indecorum and grossness by which they were contaminated and oppressed during the later imperial Roman period, the resuscitation of their ritualistic status, which of itself powerfully contributed to their artistic regeneration, was wholly the work of the Saracens themselves. These carpets had lost much of their religious character in originally passing from Egypt, and Phœnicia, and Lydia, into Greece ; and except for their continued use in the outer and inner veils of temples, they would appear, during the ascendancy of Macedon and Rome, to have gradually become entirely secularised in Europe.

The Saracen Arabs at once changed all this. They were deeply embued with the almost universal Asiatic sense of the unity and absolute inseparability of the spiritual and material lives of men ; and with the corresponding, although not necessarily deduvible feeling, that durable, precious, and beautiful things can only be rightly used in the service of man in so far as they also are made to minister to the praise of God. To the devout Saracen Arab Nature, whether in its universality or its particularity, is the City, the Garden, the Mountain, in a word, the Temple of God, and like every other Asiatic race that has helped to civilise the world, he insisted that this fact should be unequivocally recognised in all the arts which sustained and adorned his newborn life in God ; so that whether a mosque was built for him, or a carpet woven, or a gem set in silver, or, as later, in gold, he required that it should be a symbol of the consecration of the whole creation of things seen and unseen to the Glory of God in the Highest ; and in this instinctive identification of the beautiful with the good, we perceive the highest, the ideal beauty of the Saracens' own excellency in the arts, quite independently of their obvious obligations to the draughtsmanship, and general manipulative dexterity of the Greeks.

It thus happened that the pictorial and scenic ("cum historia") type of Oriental carpets of the Sassanian Persian Empire, and Lower Roman Empire, rapidly, in the 7th and 8th centuries, gave place to the new Saracenic floral ("a arbres") type. Not that the former were ever entirely superseded, for to the present day they survive in Egypt, and yet more numerously in Persia, where these thard-wash (*i.e.* "beast-hunt"), or, as they are called in India,* shikargah (*i.e.*, "hunting-ground") carpets, are still known under the traditionary name of Susangird,† that is of Susiana (Khuzistan), or, again, the Persian Empire : for the word gird (compare our "girdle") although it literally means "suburb" as in gird-i-shehr, "the suburbs of the city" here has the wider meaning of "vicinage," "region," "province," "empire"; as in Daoudgird, literally, "the ward of David," Mount Zion, and again Jerusalem, but in its largest sense the "realm," or "Kingdom of David." But the new, and severely conventionalised floral type, applied either as a carpet, or in the "Tree of Life" and "scrap and flower" patterns, gradually prevailed ; and as modified in the freer drawing, and more natural delineations of the Italianesque Abbasi carpets, it characterises the predominant denominations of modern Persian carpets ; which may again be described as Susangird carpets "a arbes," instead of "a images," or "cum historia," as in the pre-Saracenic times of the Chosroes, and Byzantine Cæsars. The more strictly geometrical patterns originally introduced by the Saracens, now linger, in their crudest relicts, only among the Turanian and Negroid populations of the Central Asian and African limits of Islam ; and simply through the incapacity of these races for the higher, floral styles of decorative draughtmanship.

Yet whatever their type of ornamentation may be, a deep and complicated symbolism, originating in Babylonia, and possibly India, prevades every denomination of oriental carpets. Thus the carpet itself prefigures space and eternity, and the general pattern, or "filling" as it is technically termed, the fleeting finite universe of animated beauty. Every colour used has its significance ; and the design, whether mythological or natural, human, bestial, or floral, all has its hidden meaning. Even the representations of men hunting wild beasts have their special indications. So have the natural flowers of Persia, their symbolism, wherever they are introduced, generally following that of their colours. The very irregularities, either in drawing or colouring, to be observed in almost every Oriental carpet, and invariably in Turkoman carpets, are seldom accidental, the usual deliberate intention of them being to avert the evil eye, and assure good luck‡.

The noblest of these allusive carpets are everywhere the harami, made expressly to be placed under the domes of mosques, and the sajjadah, of a much smaller size, made chiefly in Syria and Kurdistan, for the faithful of Islam to prostrate themselves on when at prayers.

The latter are always of the colour distinguishing the order of dervishes, or faqueers, for whom they are primarily intended ; as deep blue or black for the Rufaiyah, red for the Ahmadiyah, green for the Bahramiyah, and white for the Kadiriyah ; and they invariably have at one end a well defined, representation of the mihrab§, or niche, in the centre of which, of the walls of every mosque, marking the direction of the kiblah ("opposite "), or sacred point, towards which Orientals generally look when at their devotions ; and which for Muslimun is Mecca. This mimic mihrab, which usually encloses a figure of "Tree of Life," is always directed, when the carpet is in use, toward Mecca. The Persian name of these carpets is jai-namaz or "the place of prayer" ; and their Arabic name sajjadah, literally "prostration," also means "the place of adoration, [illegible]praise and prayer."¶ It is radically the same word as masjid, or, in its corrupted English form, mosque, "the place of public prayer" ; and the prayer carpet is often found to be designed on the general ground plan of the mosque, with its doorway, and place for leaving the shoes of "the Faithful," and tank for ablutions, and pulpit, and cloisters, all indicated, in addition to the ever present mihrab. In short it would seem as if the mosque originated in the prayer carpet ; and the first "House of God," apart from the overhanging branches of the trees that were primitively worshipped as Gods, was possibly the carpet spread beneath some idol image of general resort among the tribes of the vast rainless, treeless, desert solitudes, lying between the valleys of the Nile, and the Tigris and Euphrates. Diodorus Siculus tells us that the Egyptians used carpets in this way ; and stamped and hand painted cotton cloths are still similarly used by the Hindus.

Thus, nowithstanding that daily familiarity with sacred things tends to dull the sense of awe that should ever be inspired by their presence, the abiding feeling, at the heart of heart of every truly reverent Muslim when standing on the sajj

has made out a good case. No doubt their were difficulties in the way, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his officers were surely clever enough to devise means of overcoming them, and thus lightening the burden of the tax where it pressed most heavily.

Mr. J. Lowther desired to enter a protest against the opposition that the political friends of the hon. member (Mr. Bartley) were in unison with the doctrine the hon. gentleman had laid down, and which tended dangerously near the system of graduated taxation.

Mr. Everett urged that the taxation of the incomes of English farmers be placed on the same footing as the taxation of farmers' incomes in Scotland and Ireland. Such a concession would be most opportune, and would be an expression of marked sympathy with the English farmer.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

The same day, in the House of Commons, Sir R. Temple asked when the papers relating to affairs in Siam would be produced. The future of Siam was a matter upon which a large section of the British people felt considerable anxiety, because they apprehended that British interests had, to some extent, been sacrificed, and that France had [been allowed to obtain a position with respect to Siam which would compromise the independence of that country in the future. The extraordinary delays on the part of the French Government in bringing matters in Siam to an issue had aroused apprehensions as to whether France did not contemplate the ultimate absorption of that country. Therefore, the French nation must not be offended if a stand was made on behalf of the British side of the question. The future independence of Siam was the main object to be attained, and he warned the Government that, unless some joint understanding was arrived at between France and England respecting the future of Siam, India would not, probably, be safe. He did not think anything had happened in this generation so seriously affecting the future safety of India as this matter of Siam. It had long been foreseen by Anglo-Indian Statesmen, and warning after warning had been given; but what had been the result? The British Government told all the world that England had no immediate concern in the quarrel between France and Siam. He asserted that England had a most vital concern, and this statement on the part of the Government meant entirely giving their case away, and throwing the interests of India to the wolves. It was, therefore, essential that the papers should be at once produced, to enable the people of the country to judge how far the English Foreign Office had been able to cope, with France in this matter.

Sir E. Grey, said he did not propose to follow the Baronet into a discussion of the general question, though it had been considered in the House upon various occasions, and since it was last discussed nothing new had happened in the situation which would result in any material alteration. He had assured on the part of the Government. The hon. gentleman's views had been often expressed, and they were well-known to the Government. He must, however, dissent from one statement which he understood to be made by him, to the effect that her Majesty's Government had declared that this country had no interest in Siamese affairs.

Mr. Thomas—No. What I said, and still assert, was that her Majesty's Government declared that the recent quarrel between France and Siam was going on the banks of the Mekong, England had no immediate interest in that quarrel.

Sir E. Grey said, if he remembered aright, nothing of the kind had been stated. England had no immediate interest in certain incidents of that quarrel; but the statement was also made last year in the House of Commons, to the effect that her Majesty's Government considered that this country had considerable interest in the maintenance of the independence and integrity of Siam, and those two statements must, of course, be taken together. As regarded the request of the Baronet for the production of papers, he must say however he gave some days ago, that the Government would wait before producing the papers. They thought it desirable that the final settlement of particular points which had been at issue between France and Siam should be arrived at before they were presented in this country. As the Government understood, there was only one point which remained outstanding in the agreement come to between the French and Siamese Governments. That was the trial of a Siamese official, who was charged with the murder of a certain French officer. The result of that trial had come to an end, and had been the acquittal of the official. Her Majesty's Government were not yet certain, but what they heard appeared to show that it was probable there might be further proceedings. These proceedings could not be further prolonged, and, having waited so long in hope and expectation that the final result of the trial could not be long delayed, her Majesty's Government thought it desirable still to refrain from producing papers, in the hope that a satisfactory issue might have arrived at on the one outstanding point. Then a more convenient time would arise for laying the papers before the House, and he could assure the hon. Baronet that the Government were most anxious to produce the papers.

The motion [illegible] Deputy Speaker leave the chair was agreed to.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT A PATRIARCH.

A young Armenian Agob, who lately attempted to take the life of the Armenian Patriarch, as he was leaving the Cathedral at Constantinople, has been examined in the prison as to the motive which prompted him to commit the crime. The prisoner declared that he had neglected his duty in failing to represent the case of affairs to his Sovereign, and thus the hopes of this unfortunate Armenian people [illegible] ernment being brought about in their miserable condition.

As to any punishment, even should it [illegible] of the death sentence being meted out to him, he was altogether indifferent. He regretted that he had not attended his efforts to rid the community of the present religious chief; but said there was always consolation in knowing that other brave men with whom he was associated had sworn to take the Patriarch's life, and it was scarcely possible that all would fail. This confirms what was recently stated as to the Patriarch's unpopularity with his flock, as a consequence of his timidity in dealing with the Turkish authorities and his subserviency to the Porte. As usual, when any untoward incident occurs, the Palace has been, and is still, much disturbed, and the local papers have been ordered not to mention the matter in their columns.

THE BEHRING SEA.

The introduction into the British Parliament of a Bill to give effect to the award of the Tribunal of Arbitration in the Behring Sea dispute is regarded, in New York, as signifying a settlement of the other contentious matters which England wishes to settle regarding the past before negotiating as to the future. The United States Government objected to this procedure, on the ground that it involved such matters as former Canadian seizures which were not readily adjustable. The British Government yielded, but only after an intimation, through the introduction of the M'Oreary Bill, that the United States was prepared to proceed alone.

It is expected that the M'Oreary Bill, which was hastily introduced, will now be amended so as to bring it into harmony with the English measure. The chief difference is that the English measure, besides ratifying the Paris award, contains a proviso that England and the United States may each seize poachers under the other's flag. A point of difference remains as to whether a *modus vivendi* or a Treaty under the Paris award shall endure for one year or ten years. England prefers the shorter period; but even this detail will doubtless now be settled.

BLOWING UP A DYNAMITE STEAMER.

When the submerged dynamite steamer Cabo Machichaco was blown up by experts, Santander presented a most unusual aspect. It was a silent city, having been abandoned by its inhabitants. Thousands congregated in the suburbs, where the authorities provided food and shelter. Not a tram, carriage, or other vehicle of any kind was to be seen anywhere. The shops and banks were closed. Every house in the neighbourhood of the quay was evacuated, and closed from sight in the morning until nightfall. The inhabitants were made to put out lights and fires, and to remove all combustible or inflammable materials from their abodes into the streets. Nobody was allowed to pass along the streets or quays within a radius of seven hundred and fifty metres of the scene of the explosion. The Custom House, the prison, the hospital, and other public buildings were also completely evacuated. The prisoners were marched off under escort to the bull ring. A strong body of troops and police formed lines to keep people at a proper distance. Firemen with hose, engines, and ambulances were kept in readiness in various places around the town. Vessels were obliged to proceed to the Bay. Gas-pipes were cut off, and the telegraph station was removed outside the town. At ten o'clock, on the morning of the 30th ultimo, after patrols of troops had sounded bugles warning the inhabitants, the Technical Commission set about blowing up the Cabo Machichaco. Having found a place of safety near the wharf, they by means of an electric battery fired several dynamite cartridges which had been placed in the hull. A quantity of the debris of the steamer was blown up in a volume of water. The experts, finding that no damage had been done to the houses or to the quay, decided to fire an explosion, which slightly damaged a crane near the steamer. A pipe of iron flew up and [illegible] telephone wire; but no harm was done to the town. The steamer was destroyed, but a full examination is impossible, because the explosion had thrown up quantities of mud, making the water turbid. At three o'clock in the afternoon the successful termination of the operations was announced to the anxious inhabitants by the ringing of church bells. People then returned to the town. Perfect order prevailed. The authorities and the experts exchanged congratulations with the Government on the happy results.

THE MEDICAL CONGRESS.

The International Medical Congress commenced its deliberations in Rome on March 30, when several important papers were read both in the sections and in open Congress. In the Section of Internal Medicine, Dr. Von Ziemssen, of Munich, dealt with the "Transfusion of Blood," while in the first General Session addresses were delivered by Professor Virchow, of Berlin, on "Morgagni and Anatomical Theories;" Professor Bouchard, of Paris, on "Fever;" and Dr. Babes, of Bucharest, on "The Position of the State in relation to the Results of Modern Bacteriological Research."

THE FUNERAL OF KOSSUTH.

THE SCENE AT PESTH.

A correspondent, writing from Vienna, on Friday night (March 30), says: At an early hour this morning the remains of Kossuth arrived in Hungary, from which the old patriot had been separated for the past forty-five years. He had in 1849 to fly for his life from his native land, with five hundred ducats in his pocket, his last pay as Governor. His remains return in triumph, to receive a more than Royal funeral in which the entire nation will take part. Their symbolical participation in the ceremony may remind us of the custom prevalent among some Oriental nations. All the Hungarian counties, and many special localities with which the patriot was more closely connected, have sent earth to the grave at Buda-Pesth.

This will appear an insignificant circumstance compared with the fact that five thousand peasants, men and women, from Czegled are at the present moment marching to Buda-Pesth, to arrive on Sunday, in order to be present at the funeral, and that many thousands of peasants from other equally distant districts will reach the capital on the same day, travelling on foot. The number of provincials who have gone to Pesth either by rail or in ordinary carts was this morning estimated to exceed fifty thousand. By Sunday the visitors will number a quarter of a million, so that, with its own population and the influx from the country, Buda-Pesth will probably turn out on the day of the funeral a procession of something like a million persons.

Unequalled as this concourse will be in a country with fifteen million inhabitants, of whom only seven and a-half millions are Magyars, the funeral pomp displayed in Buda-Pesth will be equally unparalleled. This mourning is imitated, on a smaller scale throughout the whole country, far excelling the outward signs of grief at the deaths of Francis Deak or Count Julius Andrassy, or any other Hungarian who ever lived.

The special train with the coffins of Kossuth and his wife and daughter arrived somewhat later than it had been timed at the Western Terminus. With it came two vans laden with wreaths from Italy and from the various Hungarian towns which the train passed today. The different Deputations who came the whole way from Turin, related that even at the Croatian stations the people forgetting the antagonism of 1848, evidenced their respect and sympathy for the deceased Hungarian patriot, and that in the Hungarian stations the bells were tolling and the peasants were congregated by thousands, some of them kneeling down as the funeral train passed, while others wept like children.

The sons of Kossuth and the sister of the deceased and the Turin Deputations were received on leaving the train by the representatives of the Town Council of Pesth, and while the coffins were lifted out of the carriage [illegible] Kossuth delivered a short speech, thanking, in the name of the family, the town and the nation for their sympathy and splendid hospitality. The eldest son of Kossuth does not resemble his father in personal appearance, but he has inherited much of his oratorical talent, and some of his recent speeches in Turin and on the way to Buda-Pesth show that, should he choose to follow in his father's footsteps as a politician, he would probably be dangerous to every Government like his father. He is, however, said to have quite different intentions, and for the moment he could not possibly have any other feeling than that of gratitude towards the nation which so honours one who was dearest to him.

The funeral procession was formed in the following order. First came the mounted police in *gala* uniform, and then the hearse, drawn by six horses, with the coffin of Louis Kossuth covered with a pall of black velvet. From the pall were suspended long ribbons, five on each side, held by members of Parliament on the right and Town Councillors on the left. Only certain selected wreaths remained on the coffin, several coaches carrying the remainder, many of them being among the finest Italian floral offerings. The family of Kossuth followed in Municipal coaches, the mounted police forming again in the rear.

The procession at the moment of leaving the terminus encountered a difficulty in proceeding, as the specially-formed Civic Guards which undertook the maintenance of order, and consisted of four thousand students, firemen, gymnasts, and citizens, proved utterly inexperienced and inadequate. The lines formed in the broad Waitzener Boulevard were broken through by the pressure of the immense crowd eager to see the decorations of the Western Terminus, and in its further course there was also some disorder, justifying the fears that have been entertained for the final scene on Sunday, when the crowd promises to be tenfold as numerous as it was to-day. Apart from these incidents, the scene was most impressive. The *via funerialis* along the Boulevard, in Francis Deak Square, the Karls Ring, and the Mussum Ring thorough fares—all as wide as the widest part of Regent-street—was sombre with black. Not only quantity but artistic taste was shown in the mourning decorations. Some houses were black from the roof to the ground; while others every detail of architecture was preserved by the black hangings following the architectural lines, and as the big flags, some of them suspended from wires across the streets, were hanging down, and the gas lamps and electric lights were burning, and bells tolling, the whole scene was profoundly solemn.

The crowd included many veteran soldiers of 1848 and 1849 on crutches. Men and women were all in deep mourning, many with crape on their arms. All the men stood bareheaded as the procession passed. The coffins of Kossuth's wife and daughter remained at the terminus to be separately conveyed to the parish church of the Theresienstadt Quarter, because both ladies were Roman Catholics, whereas Louis Kossuth was a Protestant. His remains were carried to the National Museum a noble building in Greek style, in a pillard portico of which was the catafalque ready to receive the coffin, where the body will lie in state till Sunday morning.

LATER.

With the platform this catafalque is nearly two metres, or six feet, high, and around it stand, among exotic plants and flowers, eight large and sixty small silver candelabra with wax tapers burning, while behind the catafalque is a gallery for ladies, the whole space forming a black chamber.

Outside the portico, on each side of the hall steps, a number of coffin lids were panelled on the stone walls for the purpose of receiving flower offerings. Long before the arrival of the procession, the lids had disappeared completely under the wreaths and bouquets.

The students, in Hungarian mourning gala, lined the sides of the steps when the procession arrived, at about half-past four, and through these lines the coffin was carried up the steps and deposited on the catafalque. The latheran pastor here gave a short Benediction, whereupon all the mourners left in deep silence. There was no Minister, or any other State official, at to-day's ceremony: nor was there any member either of the Common Army or of the present Honved Army, except in civil attire.

It had been especially forbidden to the soldiers to look out from the windows of such of their barracks as the procession passed. Every official element was eliminated, and so it will be on Sunday, when Maurus Jokai will speak at the grave in the name of the Lower House of Parliament, whose President, in order to escape a dilemma, left last week for Transylvania. It is stated that the absence of the official element is in accordance with the resolutions passed long before the existence of Dr. Wekerle's Cabinet, at the time of the former serious illness of Kossuth; but it might also be explained by the statement that a will of Kossuth has, in fact, been found, in which he expressed no wish regarding his funeral, but abused the House of Hapsburg and its present representative on the Throne. This will was, however, written many years ago, when the feeling of bitterness was at its mount. The decision has been come to by Kossuth's sons that it should not be published either in Hungary or elsewhere during the life of the present generation. The decision is wise in every respect, for, had it been known that Kossuth, in his testament, speaks ill of the King, the honours shown to him by the nation would have been materially reduced.

Several smaller Kossuth riots occurred yesterday in the provinces, caused by the refusal of the Roman Catholic clergy to allow the black flags to be hung from the churches and bells to be tolled for a Protestant. Thus in Monor, a small town, in the neighbourhood of the capital, the house of the parish priest was nearly demolished last night. It was unroofed, and its occupant was in danger of his life. Similar incidents have arisen in other places, but on the whole the day has passed off well, and the greatest preparations are everywhere being made by the authorities for the final ceremony of Sunday.

FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Although great reticence is maintained in official circles, it is known that for some time past the attitude of the native Malay population of the Spanish Possessions in the Far East has become very hostile. A brief account was received by cable a fortnight ago of a severe conflict between Spaniards and Malays in Mindanao, one of the principal Islands of the Philippine Group.

The Manila mail, just received, brings news of another act of aggression on the part of the natives. Some four hundred Malays, well armed, and led by the Datto, or native Sultan, of Jolo, attacked and sacked the Spanish military station of Laparan in Mindanao. The natives stormed the redoubt and pillaged the place, profaning the church by smashing the crucifix in pieces and burning the altar. They carried off as prisoners the Captain of the garrisonant of the station, and twelve other persons. On reaching Meniquitan, they assassinated the two officers and three women, growing to their being too fatigued to keep up with the forced march of the retreating Malays.

The news of the affair reached New Valencia, the District Prefect, aided by the Missionary Friar of New Seville and the officer in command at Bugcaon, organised a force of native Christians, and started in pursuit. The Malays had halted at a bridge, so as to command the only pass between Monserral, New Seville, and other places which they intended to surprise and destroy on Good Friday. Next day, however, they were themselves surprised by the pursuing force led by the Missionary Friar and the Commander at Bugcaon, who attacked them so vigorously that they took to flight, leaving twenty-two of their number prisoners.

No news of further fighting has yet transpired, but the state of affairs seem so serious that the Governor-General has instructed the Military Governor of the Philippines to take command in person of the Spanish forces, and repress with a strong hand the growing rebellion in Mindanao and the disaffection to Spanish authority in the Sultanate of Jolo, where a new Sultan was recently appointed by Spain.

General Blanco will start at once from Manila in command of an expedition by land, while the Ministry of Marine has ordered the naval forces in the Philippines to co-operate by sea. As it is thought that the discontent in Mindanao and Jolo is due to secret foreign influence, not only European but Japanese, great reserve has been observed in the official departments in regard to the true state of affairs.

General Blanco has under his command some three thousand men, and, although they are well suited to guerilla warfare, the Malays have the advantage of knowing the wild and mountainous country through which the Spanish force must advance, and are believed to possess modern arms, supplied in contraband by foreign ships trading with Jolo

THE GOSPEL OF WEALTH IN PRACTICE.

The *Telegraph* publishes its annual list of the charitable donations bestowed by Baron de Hirsch in 1893 upon the hospitals, homes, and benevolent institutions which he had selected as recepients of the large sums of money won by him upon the turf in public stakes in 1891 and 1892. In the first of those years the Baron won about £7,000, and in the second about £35,000, including such small items as moneys paid to the second in selling races, and the prizes attaching to second and third places in general races. Altogether the sum amounted to about £42,000, and this munificent gift represented the Baron's gross winnings in public stakes, from which no deduction was made for the expense of training a large stud of horses, for travelling charges, forfeits, stakes, jockeys' fees, and other items, comprised in the large and swollen bills with which owners of racehorses are but too familiar. In the present instance, the example set by the Baron in 1893 is not only followed, but duplicated. During the racing season which closed in November last, Baron de Hirsch's horses won in public stakes about £7,500. This seemed to him and to the kindly adviser through whom in both cases the Baron's bounty has flowed, to be but a small sum for distribution in comparison with the noble contribution to London charities made in the previous year. Under these circumstances the Baron remarked that, without establishing a precedent, he had made up his mind to double the sum that his gross winnings amounted to, and accordingly he ordered a cheque for £15,000, which he handed to his friend for distribution. It was his wish that this sum should be divided among London hospitals and charitable institutions, and the subjoined list will show how £13,300 has been disposed of, the balance remaining having been reserved for sundry smaller calls. The Baron has been asked on all the occasions times through which we have lately passed, there are many other charities equally deserving with those named in the accompanying list, but which he has been compelled to exclude.

The subjoined list will show that the London Hospital, one of the biggest in the world, receives this year, as it did last, the largest contribution, and among many others equally deserving of support the Charing Cross Hospital, omitted from last year's list, benefits this year to the extent of £500 a well-deserved tribute to the usefulness of a hospital situated in the busiest and most crowded part of the metropolis, at which 25,504 in and out patiens were treated last year, of whom 11,230 were injured by casualties arising for the most part from the densely crowded streets and vast vehicular traffic in the neighbourhood.

	£
The London Hospital	1,000
Brompton Consumptive	600
Metropolitan Hospital	500
North-West London	500
St. George's Hospital	500
Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street	500
Charing Cross Hospital	500
Lock Hospital	500
British Hospital for Incurables	500
London Fever Hospital	400
Great Northern Central	300
Queen Charlotte	300
King's College	300
Popiar	300
Samaritan	300
St. Mary's	300
Middlesex	300
University College	300
West London	300
East London for Children	300
North-Eastern for Children	300
Victoria for Children	300
Evelina for Children	300
Royal for Children and Women	300
Westminster	300
City of London Lying-In	300
General Lying-In	300
Bethnal Green Hospital	300
Cancer	300
St. Andrew's Convalescent Home	300
French Hospital	200
Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich	200
Royal London Ophthalmic	200
Alexandra Hospital for Children	200
City of London Hospital for Chest	200
Royal Hospital, City-road	200
National for Paralysed and Epileptics	200
North London Consumption	200
Jewish Convalescent Home	200
Paddington Green for Children	100
Metropolitan Convalescent Society	100
St. Mark's Hospital	100
Central London Ophthalmic	100
National Orthopædic Hospital	100
Total	13,300

FIGHTING IN SAMOA.

A Telegram, dated Auckland, March 30, says:—The Union Steamship Company of New Zealand's steamer Alameda has arrived here with news that war has broken out in Samoa.

The cause of the outbreak was the action of Mr. Ide, the new Chief Justice, in fining and imprisoning insubordinate Chiefs, and placing them to work on the roads.

This resulted in an armed rebellion of their followers, who disputed the right of Europeans to interfere in purely native affairs, and also resented the proposal to disarm them.

The fighting was commenced by the rebels killing Government man in the vicinity of their camp.

King Malieton sent troops to attack the rebel position, and several sharp encounters ensued, in which thirty men were killed and fifty wounded.

The advantage rested generally with the Government side, and the rebels retreated.

The King's troops mutilated one prisoner, burned houses, outraged native women, and committed other barbarities. Beheading of the dead was also a common occurrence.

Threats are made against the foreigners, and cause great uneasiness, and a warship is anxiously awaited. The foreign Consuls are trying to induce the rebels to submit.

A message from Washington (March 30) says:—No surprise is expressed by the United States Government at the news of the fighting in Samoa, owing to previous advices. The reports received at the Treasury up to the present have proved that Mr. Ide has secured the commendation of the three Treaty Powers for every move taken by him, and it is believed that he was acting within his powers in punishing the insubordinate Chiefs for the best interests of all, and that his action will undoubtedly be upheld by the countries concerned.

Mr. J. F. Hogan, M.P., Secretary of the Colonial Party in England, has received a letter from a leading English resident in Samoa, who writes:—"The joint control of the three Powers does not answer. The interests of the three Consuls are not the same. We have three different Governments—viz., the Samoan Government, controlled by the three Consuls, the President of the Municipality of Apia, and the Chief Justice; the Consular Government; and the Native Government. The natives as a body are dissatisfied with the Government. They see that the Consuls rule; their King an imbecile, and imposed on them by the three Powers. The King was not of their choice, but thrust upon them. The only remedy for all this is for England to take Samoa and Tonga and join them to New Zealand, the other two Powers withdrawing."

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

The French papers indulge in comments on the presentation of the Austrian Order of St. Stephen to the President of the Republic, by Count Hoyos, on behalf of the Emperor of Austria. It is clear, from the complimentary speeches exchanged on the occasion, that the Emperor Francis Joseph was not slow to avail himself of the opportunity afforded by his recent visit to the Riviera to give the French Republic the respectful Suler a substantial token of the regard in which M. Carnot is held throughout Europe, and of the peaceful, if not friendly, relations existing between Vienna and Paris. The Boulevard papers, however, think that there is much more in it than meets the eye.

The "Figaro," after emphatically remarking that the Cross of St. Stephen ranks only second to the Golden Fleece, adds:—

"This which lends a peculiar significance to this demonstration is the fact that it should have been appointed to take place on the very day fixed for the interview between the German and Austrian Emperors at Abbazia. Attempts have been made to impart special importance to that interview. The Emperor of Austria was bent on showing that no designs against France were being hatched there. In any case, it may be inferred from the duty fulfilled by Count Hoyos yesterday that the relations between France and the Triple Alliance have improved, as the Emperor of Austria would surely not have conferred the insignia of the Order of St. Stephen on the chief of a country whose relations with one or another of his allies were not on a satisfactory footing. During his stay in France, Francis Joseph discovered that he was not dreaded when we were represented as a danger to the peace of Europe, and he meant to give an official sanction to that opinion in doing honour to M. Carnot, and, therefore, all good Frenchmen must rejoice at what took place at the Elysée."

The "Temps" draws no inferences from the bestowal of the Order, but labours to refute the impression that the Abbazia interview may have important political consequences.

EXPLORING THE SOUDAN.

In connection with the work of opening a route across the Sahara, Timbuctoo, the "Temps" publishes the following telegram from M. Bernard d'Attanoux, who left Timassinin on the 20th February to penetrate into the interior of the territory of the Azdjer Touaregs in the direction of Lake Menghough, where the Azdjer Tuareg Chiefs were awaiting him:—

Tougourt, 28th March.—Among the Tuaregs we found ourselves in a very delicate situation, which rendered our position at one moment very critical. Nevertheless, we were able to carry out the first part of our programme. The Azdjers gave us the express assurance that they still acknowledge the validity of the Ghadames Treaty. They promised that, in conformity with that Treaty, they would this summer negotiate with the Kel Oui Tuaregs, with the object of obtaining from them the engagement that they will conduct and protect our caravans through their territory as far as the Soudan. All that is confirmed by a declaration written in the name of the Djemaa—Assembly—of the great Chiefs, and in which other matters of detail are also treated. The action of France in the direction of the Soudan from the North has, therefore, for the future, a precise and undeniable base. The present condition of the Sahara did not permit of our extending our travels further. We, therefore, left Menghough on the 8th of March to return to Algeria. We expect to arrive at Tougourt early in April. In spite of great fatigue, and of sometimes very grave preoccupations, we are all in excellent health.—Signed, Bernard d'Attanoux.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

M. Bartissol, the contractor, whose scheme for the completion of the Panama Canal was recently submitted to the superior Technical Commission, has written to the Liquidator of the Panama Canal Company to point out that he is not astonished that the Technical Commission should have refused to assume the responsibility of declaring that the Canal works could undoubtedly be completed by the application of the method proposed by him; but he declares that the Commission was wrong in stating that it had not already been employed. On the contrary, M. Bartissol states that "the principle of hydraulic transport cannot be contested. The Commission admitted—and all engineers know, that this method is not new, and that it has been applied a very long time, especially in California, where hundreds of millions of cubic metres of auriferous soil have been conveyed in conduits a distance of several kilometres

DEATH OF PROF. ROBERTSON SMITH.

Professor W. Robertson Smith, of Christ's College, Cambridge, died at half-past five on morning of the 30th ult. after a long illness.

Professor Robertson Smith came from Aberdeenshire, being born at Keig forty-eight years ago. He was educated privately at first and then at Aberdeen University, the New College, Edinburgh, and the Universities of Bonn and Göttingen. In 1870 he was appointed Professor of Hebrew in Aberdeen at the Free Church College, but was called on to resign that post in 1881 by the General Assembly in consequence of the unorthodox character of certain of his critical opinions, published in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" and elsewhere concerning the Old Testament. From 1881 he was associated with the late Professor Baynes in editing the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," writing freely also in other directions on various subjects. From 1868 to 1870 he acted as assistant to the Professor of Physics at Edinburgh, and in 1872 the bent of his energies was shown by his becoming an active member of the Old Testament Revision Company. In 1879 and 1880 Prof. Robertson Smith travelled in Arabia, describing his travels in letters to the "Scotsman." Three years later, on the death of the late Prof. Palmer, he was offered and accepted the post of Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic at Cambridge—an office for which he was one of the few men pre-eminently fitted. Later he was appointed Librarian to the University, in succession to the late Mr. Henry Bradshaw, and in 1889 he succeeded the late Professor William Wright as holder of the Sir Thomas Adams Professorship of Arabic.

The late professor (writes an Aberdonian) was one of the most remarkable men of his times. His knowledge was encyclopædic. Indeed, his old fellow-student, Professor Minto, was wont to say of him that his range of information was wider than that of any man living. So much was this the case (Mr. Minto used to add) that Professor Smith could probably have written as good an article, say, on cricket as an expert in the game. For the foundation of his wide and accurate knowledge Mr. Robertson Smith was indebted, as he loved to his father, who almost until the end of his life was Free Church minister of Keig, his distinguished son's native place. The professor has been known in later days to refer to the rigorous, though wholesome, mental discipline—enforced when the paternal schoolmaster thought necessary, by physical punishment—to which he and his brothers had to submit. Soon, however, William Robertson Smith entered the rather wider arena of the University of Aberdeen, having obtained the first bursary (*i.e.*, scholarship) at an unusually early age even for northern students of those days. The young student's career at the University was remarkably brilliant, and would have been even more brilliant had it not been for his health, which was delicate then and always.

His cleverest rival were his own younger brother, a stripling (as Mr. Morley might say) of wonderful parts, who died whilst still a student, and Professor Minto. There can be no doubt—as the late Mr. William Alexander, who knew both men well, wrote in his newspaper at the time of Professor Minto's death—that, but for his ill-health, Mr. Robertson Smith would have been declared the most distinguished student of his year. Mr. Robertson Smith's subsequent career is known to the whole intellectual world. His occupancy of the Hebrew Chair in the Free Church College of the granite city conferred lustre not only on the college, but on the Free Church. It was during this time in 1874 that he published a clever reply to Professor Tyndall's address to the British Association at Belfast.

The *odium theologicum* aroused by the professor's theories of the authorship of the Pentateuch cannot be understood by the southerner. Even his enemies were compelled to admire the fearless eloquence with which he answered those zealots the fathers and brethren of the Free Church Assembly. Intelligent members of that Church were not long in realising, after Professor Smith's resignation, that it had lost its most distinguished ornament. Mr. Robertson Smith soon found more congenial work as editor, first with Professor Baynes, and afterwards, on the latter's death, as sole editor of the "Endyclopædia Britannica." He had not written much in recent years, being sadly handicapped, as already said, by defective health. In politics Professor Smith was a staunch Unionist. Aberdonians never lost the admiration which most of them felt for him during the tempestuous time of his theological revolt.

A funeral service was to be held in the Chapel of Christ's College on Monday, 2nd instant, at noon. The interment was to take place at Keig.

MR. GLADSTONE'S FAREWELL LETTER.

Sir John Cowan has received the following letter from Mr. Gladstone:—

Brighton, March 17, 1894.

My dear Sir John Cowan,—On the day when you, with my other friends, were engaged in framing and despatching from Edinburgh what I must call your affectionate address I had been seized with a smart attack of bronchial cough, which has since that time grossly disabled me from exertion, and even now prevents me from noticing as I could wish the several important matters touched by that address.

I begin with the desire, so generously expressed at the close, that, notwithstanding my retirement from office, I should continue to represent the county. In this matter, so closely associated with the interests of the constituency, my chief desire will be to follow what may appear to be its wishes. With the retirement already effected there will naturally come a change in my Parliamentary attendance, but I am not myself as yet well qualified to judge how far the condition of my sight and hearing disables me from the performance of the duties attached to the seat. I respectfully hope, however, that the county will in no case suffer its interests to be compromised by my incapacity.

In reviewing the terms in which you have been pleased to speak of me and of my services, I am careful to distinguish between the colouring which warm and generous feeling in its freshness has supplied, and the merits or demerits of a career certainly chargeable with many errors of judgment, but I hope on the whole, governed at least by upright ends of intention and by a desire to learn. Strict justice will, I know, deduct largely from what you have said, but there will remain, I am confident, at least as much as I may really deserve.

The personal question may now readily be dismissed as it concerns the past. But the public aspect of the period which has elapsed since I was forty years (so I love to reckon them) of my formal connection with Mid Lothian is too important to pass without a word. I consider it as beginning with the Reform Act of Lord Grey's Government. That great Act was for England improvement and extension, for Scotland it was political birth, the beginning of a duty and a power, notified at once and attached to the Scottish nation in the preceding period. I rejoice to think how the solemnity of that duty has been recognized, and how that power has been used. The three score years offer us the pictures of what the historian will recognize as a great legislative and administrative period—perhaps, on the whole, the greatest in our annals. It has been predominantly a history of emancipation—that is, of making way for and do his work of emancipation, political, economical, social, moral, intellectual. Not numerous merely, but almost numberless, have been the causes brought to issue, and in every one of them I rejoice to think that, so far as my knowledge goes, Scotland has done battle for the right.

Another period is opened and is opening still—a period possibly of yet greater moral dangers, certainly a great ordeal for those classes which are now becoming largely conscious of power, and never heretofore subjected to its deteriorating influences. These have been confined in their action to the classes above them, because they were its sole possessors. Now is the time for the true friend of his country to remind the masses that their present political elevation is owing to no principles less broad and noble than these—the love of liberty, of liberty for all without distinction of class, creed, or country, and the resolute preference of the interests of the whole to any interest, be it what it may, of a narrower scope.

I am sanguine in the hope that Scotland well seen in the trials of the last 60 years' will in the future cherish a sense of duty not less lofty and enlightened; and I have not a doubt of the sufficiency of her influence and power to obtain, and to obtain without serious difficulty, every satisfaction for her own special wants which she shall deliberately and reasonably demand.

For myself I need say little more than that I carry with me out of office the political opinions which I have professed while in it. It is, indeed, a satisfaction to me, after more than 60 years of highly contentious life, if I can be honorably relieved from some of that active participation in political conflict of which I had so full a share. But I notice the great and growing demands of these countries for satisfaction being rendered to their legislative wants.

I lament that the discrepancy of sentiment between the two Houses of Parliament has received within the last 12 months, such a development as to raise a question between a Chamber in the main responsible and a Chamber totally irresponsible to the nation at large, and to raise that question in such a form as will demand, at no very distant day, a conclusive judgment from the constituencies of the country. I am deeply convinced that, until the just demands of Ireland have been satisfied, as the House of Commons has tried to satisfy them, neither will the legislative wants of any portion of the United Kingdom be adequately met; nor will the Empire attain the *maximum* of its union and its power; nor will British honour be effectually cleared of the deepest historic stain which ever has attached to it.

I remain, with warm regard, my dear Sir John Cowan, very sincerely yours,

W. E. Gladstone.

None of the obituary writers on the late Louis Kossuth seems to have referred to an incident in his career which must always have a special interest for Englishmen. This was one of the most famous record-rides of ancient or modern times, performed by Capt. Charles Townley, a Queen's messenger, in the interest of the Hungarian Liberator. After the collapse of his cause in 1849, Kossuth and a crowd of his compatriots had fled to Turkey, from which Austria and Russia were menacingly demanding their extradition. But the "great Eltchi," who was then our representative on the Golden Horn, made bold, upon his own responsibility, to back up the Sultan in his refusal to deliver up the fugitives, believing that Palmerston, who was then at the Foreign Office, would bear him out in his firm attitude of opposition. Knowing that life and death depended in the speedy arrival of his approving despatch at Stamboul, "Pam" selected Capt. Townley to be its bearer, with instructions "not to spare himself or others" in getting to his distination as soon as possible. Reaching Belgrade on October 20, Capt. Townley there took horse, and on the morning of October 26 he rode, or rather reeled, into Persia, having covered the distance of 820 miles in 131 hours—a feat which elicited loud applause when mention was made of it in the House of Commons.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

Crepon is still to the fore, but the creping is coarse and large—in appearance, like old tree bark; this in reddish brown, made up with soft edgings of brown silk, looks extremely well. Checks are being pushed into fashion by someone with a powerful mind in Paris; none of them are inoffensive, not to say smart on occasion; others are aggressive—so startlingly loud as to make one wink violently when they suddenly burst upon one's view. Materials with diagonal stripes of a contrasting colour are being profusely made up by many of the leading houses. A great deal of black moire and satin is being used for bodices to plain skirts; the bodices are trimmed with ecru or steel insertion, and though high to the throat, still remain transparent if wished for dinner wear.

The latest modes are more remarkable for their vivid colouring than for any particular beauty they possess. Bright shades are mixed together anyhow, at least, the effect produced on the mind is one of chaos; cerise and heliotrope is a favourite combination of colour; pink, blue, red, and green straws dazzle the eye, the trimming chosen generally comprising four or five other brilliant hues. Coarse, coloured straws, are a great feature just now; burnt straw, black and white, plain and mixed, all are the season's craze. Dutch bonnets are to be much worn; most of them are small and close, but there is another kind, copied from the eccentric headdresses of the Dutch peasant women, with large metal rings that cover the ears. Monstrous! Violets are the chief floral adornment, in fact they are done to death. Black roses and tulips are also seen, but they look sombre, and too much like mourning.

How tired one becomes of covert coats and skirts; their name is legion; there are in every shop window devoted to ladies' costumes, and the number one sees in the streets makes one long to cry, "Hold! Enough!" Then again the huge bows with long ends that became fashionable a short a time ago; at first we liked them very much, if worn by the right woman—tall, slender, and smart looking—they had a distingue air, but now, ye gods and little fishes, now that all the cheap-jack shops have them made of inferior materials and flimsy lace, they have a tawdry appearance to my eye, and their commonness is only to be equalled by the commonality of the majority of those that wear them.

All the shirts we have yet seen for this season are either stiff-fronted or arranged in several small tucks down the front. The shirtings are many and various, chiefly blue, pink, or heliotrope grounds with a very narrow stripe of white. Blouses are of every shape it has entered into the heart of man—or woman—to conceive, but they all vie with each other in the multiplicity of trimming and the puffiness of the sleeves.

Some people have run wild on the exterior painting of their houses, and we see blue doors, pale green doors, red doors, &c., with concentricities of ornament in all directions. A great improvement to the look of a house from the street can be made by adopting the new outside blinds of broad-striped material, red and brown, or blue and white, which are certainly bright up a dull London residence, though for comfort those old-fashioned Venetian blinds, by which the light can be easily excluded or admitted are preferable. And while on the subject of blinds, let me advise, for those who have pretty froncee arrangements we now see, and don't have plain red ones—they give such a disagreeable glare when the sun is on them, besides fading to a dirty orange shade before the summer is well over. I should like to see a revolution in the construction of London windows. That will not come just yet, but why does not some ingenious builder invent a plan by which a little more might be admitted as required, without letting in clouds of dust through widely opening casements.

Last Summer linens of all sorts were especially honoured by Dame Fashion. Judging from the variety of new designs in this fabric it is to be very present with us this year also. The great novel